The Bombay Gazette.

439

[With Supplement

No 9,814—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th May, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portsare called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th May, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, on SATURDAY 8th May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th May, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Java connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer VORWAERTS, 1,817 Tons Net Register, 450 H. P., Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched as above positively on the 20th May, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following Steamers will also be despatched from Bombay to Trieste on the undermentioned dates :—

S. S. TEBE, Captain B. Csillanovich, to sail on or about the 1st May 1880.

S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 5th May 1880.

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, to sail on or about the 1st June 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sofranich, to sail on or about the 5th June 1880.

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorcich, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND ODESSA VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Passenger Steamer AURORA, 1,319 Tons Net Register, 400 H. P., Captain G. Bagoevich, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st June 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Constantinople	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Odessa	,, 450	,, 300	,, 150 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

THROUGH TICKETS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO VIENNA AND PARIS VIA VARNA AND THE DANUBE can be obtained at the Co.'s office at Constantinople.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

HALL LINE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA..................Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL.................. ,, 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st July

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	5th June.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	19th do.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	21st May.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	7th May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	21st ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
BRANKSOME HALL..	R. Collin	2,100	300	May 6th.
TRENTHAM HALL..	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	June 3rd.
WISTOW HALL..	T. Collin..	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ....Rs. 400
,, TO LIVERPOOL.................. ,, 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

	Tons.	H. P.	
ARCADIA	1,885	230	about 15th May.
THESSALIA	1,857	200	,, 26th May.

These Steamers have comfortable accommodation for about twenty First Class Passengers. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, 26th April 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. THESSALY....	F. Harbord.	1,925	200	on 5th June.

FARE..........Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal	
S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	500	30th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	17th July.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA..	A. Lindquister..	1629	424	15th May.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 16.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE ASIAN POCKET BOOK

WILL BE READY ABOUT THE END OF APRIL. Price, Rs. 3-8; with Mofussil Postage, Rs, 3-12

ORDER EARLY.

S. CURSETJEE MAJOO,

20, Meadow Street, next to Messrs. Thacker & Co,

BEGS to inform his customers that he has just received a new consignment of CHILDREN'S TOYS, Alumin um Gold Pencil Cases, Wool Work Cushion of assorted Patterns assorted Color Wool, Albums and Scrap Albums, Pearl Beads, &c., Gold Ear Wire, Hair Guards.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL.

AT the last Entrance Examination for Woolwich EIGHT, and at that for Sandhurst FIVE, of the successful Candidates PASSED direct from this School, one of them heading the latter list.

JOHN M. BRACKENBURY. } Head Masters.
CHARLES J. WYNNE. }

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMUS IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ....DAVE CARSON.
STAGE MANAGER..........JOSEPH ARTHUR.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR......CHAS. MERRILEES.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S
COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

POPULAR OPERAS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

Cheap and refined entertainments, unparalleled in the history of

AMUSEMENTS IN INDIA.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 5TH.
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
CHARLES LECOCQ'S CHARMING OPERA BOUFFE,
ENTITLED
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
will be given by
THE COMBINED COMPANIES.
MISS CLARA STANLEY
WILL APPEAR AS
CLAIRETTE.

CHARMING MUSIC.
ELEGANT COSTUMES.
SPLENDID SCENERY.

PROGRAMME.
AT 8-55.

OVERTURE ....ORCHESTRA.
Madame Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

AT 9 O'CLOCK.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

CLAIRETTE ANGOT—(Betrothed to Pomponet)	Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Madlle. Lange—(Actress and Favourite of Barras)	,, Bertha Hoctor.
Larivaudiere—(Friend of Barras and conspiring against the Republic)	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Ange Pitou—(a Poet in love with Clairette)	,, F. Ferrani.
Pomponet—(Barber of the Market, Hairdresser to Madlle. Lange)	,, J. Rollings.
Louchard—(Police Officer, at the orders of Larivaudiere)	,, J. Arthur.
Amaranthe, Javotte (Market Women)	Mrs. Carson. Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Herslile—(Servant of Madlle. Lange)	,, Lilly Hedderwick.
Trenitz—(Dandy of the Period)	Mr. J. Drew.
Barbet—(Clairette's Servant)	Miss Kate Hedderwick.
Officer of Hussars	Mr. H. Oakley.
Cadet; Guillaume; Buteux (Market Men)	,, T. Moore. ,, John Merrilees. ,, J. Dyvono.

Market Men and Women, People, Citizens, Ladies, Hussars, Soldiers, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST :
MARKET SQUARE.
ACT SECOND :
MADLLE. LANGE'S RECEPTION ROOMS.
ACT THIRD :
PUBLIC GARDENS AT BELLEVILLE.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE SOLE DIRECTION OF
Miss B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	,, 12
Orchestra Stall	,, 3
Stall	,, 2
Pit	,, 1
Back Seat	8 as.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 50, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, cash.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to consider the advisability of modifying Rule No. XXVII.

By Order of the Committee,

H. R. CORMACK,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 4th May 1880.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIVE (5), equivalent of Ten Shillings per share, being at the rate of Four per Cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1879, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to MONDAY, the 10th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

R. D. CAIRNS, Pro. Agent.
Bombay, 4th May 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANPOORNABAEE, daughter of the late NILKUNT NARRAYEN, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, has contracted to mortgage to JEWAN GOVIND, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, all her right, title, and interest in the piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Chawoolwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 102, and the said premises are in the occupation of the said Anpoornabaee and others, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the Chawoolwady Street, on the west by the property of Soonder Antoba Sett, on the north partly by the house of Anundrow Ballajee and Orustnarow Ragoonathjee, and on the south by the property of Jugmohundass Jumnadass. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the aforesaid property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, near Picket Chowkee WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim.

JEEWAN GOVIND.
4th May, 1880.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE following systems are the best in the Market, and our prices are lower than usually charged for articles of an inferior quality.

The "WHEELER and WILSON" MACHINE on stand with cover and all accessories	Rs. 100
The "Silencieuse," a perfect gem of a Sewing Machine, on stand with cover and all accessories	,, 110
"The Little Wonder," to work by hand with all accessories	,, 45
Cabinets for the Little Wonder	,, 10
The "Superior," a most useful household Machine, will sew cambric and thick cloth, with patent shuttle winder and all accessories	,, 60
Cabinet for the Superior	,, 10
The "Superior" on stand to work by hand or foot complete with all accessories	,, 85
The "Express," Wilcox and Gibbs system, complete with fittings	,, 20

OTHER MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.................. } Official Liquidators.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, NOTICE is hereby given, that the unsatisfied CREDITORS of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation, are required on or before the 22nd day of May, 1880, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNEYS, if any, to the Official Liquidators at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or their Attorneys, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.—Dated this 1st day of May 1880.

ARDESIR & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for Official Liquidators.

TOILET SOAPS.

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,
BRUSSELS,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of	3	Tablets...	Rs.	1	12
Violettes des Bois	Do.		do.	,,	1	12
Rosée Printanière	Do.		do.	,,	1	8
A l'Opoponax	Do.		do.	,,	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.		do.	,,	1	8
A la Violette	Do.		do.	,,	1	4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.		do.	,,	1	4
Des Graces	Do.		do.	,,	1	4
Amandine	Do.		do.	,,	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do.	24	do.	,,	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of	3	Tablets	Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	do.	12	do.	,,	2	8
Orangine	do.	,,	do.	,,	1	8
Glycerine	do.	,,	do.	,,	4	0
Windsor	do.	,,	do.	,,	2	8
Do.	do.	3	do.	,,	0	12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond		36	do.	,,	5	0

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Spirit Levels.
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Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

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Marquois Scales.
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Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
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Do. Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
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Railway Curves.
French Curves.
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Level Books.
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Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

⁂ *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE Well-known Shirtmakers, have now in stock a large and Special Assortment of Materials from which their Celebrated Shirts are made. Asquith and Lord's Shirts are now so well-known throughout the East that comment on their fit and comfort is quite unnecessary. A trial order is respectfully solicited.

CASH PRICES.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Strong Long Cloth for wearing under uniform	six for	22	8
Best Long Cloth Linen fronts	,,	28	0
Do. Collars attached	,,	31	0
Extra Superfine for Dress	,,	30	0
Do. Collars attached	,,	34	0
The Best French Cambric, Collars attached	,,	30	0
The Best Oxford Cloth do.	,,	36	0
The Very Best Wove Flannel	each six for	9 52	0 0
The New Shrinkless Silk and Wool most comfortable wear	each six for	9 52	0 0
Spun Silk Shirts	each six for	12 70	0 0
Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6	8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

STOCKINGETTE,
FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.

POMPADOUR SATEEN.
POMPADOUR FLANNEL.
POMPADOUR FOULARD.
POMPADOUR VELVET.
POMPADOUR SUNSHADES.

BLACK SILK GLOVES..............................Rs. 2-0 per pair.
COLOURED SILK GLOVES .... ,, 1-8 per pair.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GREAT
CLEARANCE SALE
BEFORE STOCK-TAKING
OF
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
AND
GREAT SACRIFICES.

CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Calcutta to Bombay. Size 17 inches by 13¾ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water. Rs. 25. Smaller size. Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle and Drinking Cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.

No. 2, contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle Jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Desert Spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts; for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price Rs. 16.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete, Rs. 5.

CYPRUS STOVE.

The Newest, Strongest and Most Convenient of Portable Cooking Stoves. Rs. 6.

ECLIPSE COOKING STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan and Frypan, Rs. 12.

RAILWAY CANDLE READING LAMP Rs. 6.

FOLDING CANDLE LAMP Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 10.

POCKET FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter in neat flat case about 2½ in. diameter, by about 1¼ in. in thickness; Weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Price..........................Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN."

PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER.

Cash Price Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ pint size	Rs.	1	8	1 pint size	Rs.	2	8
¾ ,,	,,	2	0	1½ ,,	,,	3	0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price Rs. 32.

Britannia Metal, Silver Plated	Rs.	14	0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and	,,	5	0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug	,,	3	8
Nest of Drinking Cups	,,	20	0
Pewter Drinking Cups	,,	1	12

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY. From Re. 1.

PLAYING CARDS. From Re. 1.

MAGIC INKSTAND, produce ink instantly by the addition of a little water. From Re. 1.

LEATHER COVERED POCKET INKSTAND in great variety From Re. 1-8.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GAZOGENES.

FOR THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF AERATED WATERS.

THEY produce excellent and economical beverages, and are especially convenient at Hill Stations and Mofussil Districts, where Aerated Waters are frequently expensive and of indifferent quality. Being the newest pattern and made of one piece of glass, their liability to leak is much diminished; while danger from breakage is avoided by the apparatus being surrounded by stout wire-netting.

Four-bottle Gazogene	Re.	14	0
Six-bottle Do.		20	0
Measure for Soda and Acid Powders		1	0
Crystalized Tartaric Acid ...per bottle		2	8
Bicarbonate of Soda. ,, ,,		1	8

FLAVOURING SYRUPS.

Syrup of Lime	per bottle Re.	1	8
Syrup of Lemon for Lemonade	,, ,,	1	8
Clarified Syrup of Ginger	,, ,,	1	8
Tonic Refresher	,, ,,	1	8

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

PUBLIC OPINION THEREON.

"At last a thing has been found which will positively, "thoroughly, and almost instantaneously rid dogs of "fleas. The thing is KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT "POWDER. * * * "It is *absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*"

Glencairn in The Asian. 3rd February 1880.

"The best thing of the kind I ever saw * *

"It is a boon to all sportsmen."—*Sholapore Correspondent.*

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory, as it "has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*Indore Correspondent.*

"I have found your Caucasian Insect Powder safe, "efficacious, and economical."—*Akola Correspondent.*

"Not only efficacious in clearing domestic animals of "fleas, &c. but I found it unparalleled in expelling "Mosquitoes."—*Ahmedabad Correspondent.*

"The Insect Powder which is admirable."—*Asirgarh Correspondent.*

"I have found it most efficacious, and shall be very "glad to recommend it."—*Second Akola Correspondent.*

PER TIN Re. 1, Re. 1-12 & Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on, or INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late MAJOR SIDNEY WAUDBY, Bombay Staff Corps, 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, are requested to submit their CLAIMS or PAY the AMOUNT due to the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from the 1st May, 1880, after which date no claims will be admitted.

R J. LEP. TRENCH, Major,
19th N.I., and President, Committee of Adjustment.
Kandahar, 20th April 1880.

TO DHOBEES AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for WASHING the CLOTHING of the N. C. OFFICERS and MEN of the 2-11th Foot stationed at Colaba. TWO SUITS of WHITE CLOTHING to be BROUGHT HOME on WEDNESDAYS; the remainder of the WASHING on SATURDAYS. The washing to be done at Colaba Barracks.

A sum of Rs. 10 to be lodged as earnest money with each Tender, and a further deposit of Rs. 100 by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

Tenders to be opened at 12 noon on the 10th May 1880 at the Quarter Master's office, 2-11th Foot, Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
G. EVANS,
Quarter Master, 2-11th Foot.

Now Ready

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR MAY 1880.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL and BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly THE HOPE HALL HOTEL, is NOW OPEN and replete with all the comforts of a well ordered home. Terms, including stabling, Rs. 150 per month.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Cathedral High School. For particulars apply to the Rev. F. L. SHARPIN, Honorary Secretary.

NATIVE STATES or RAILWAYS.—WANTED, a Surgical or Medical Appointment by a M. R. C. S., ENG. and L. R. C. P., LOND. Apply by letter to MEDICUS, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LADIES GOING HOME.—WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION to attend on a Lady during the voyage. Would not object to go Overland. Apply X, care of this paper.

A LADY going Home in December, would like to take a few children with her to England, where they would receive a thorough education and every home comfort. Highest References. Address X., Post Office, Mussoorie.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, from 1st June to 30th September, Mr. E. MILLER'S HOUSE, Breach Candy. Address E. M., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unstealable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

FOR SALE, a D. B. B. L. C. F. 16 bores RIFLE by GREENER in case with Fittings and about 500 Green Cartridge cases. Price Rs. 250. Apply S. NOOKS Sawant Wadi.

FOR SALE, a D. B. 450 C. F. RIFLE by TOLLEY with Cartridges full and empty at Rs. 350. Also a 450 REVOLVER in box with Cartridges, Rs. 50. Apply to KING, KING, and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a few SECOND-HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON & CHEESE, in Cut. HAM in Canvas, Indian and English Oilmanstores. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

A LARGE number of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, from 25 to 30 in number, the property of the different dealers, who on proceeding to their country, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable on SATURDAY, the 8th May 1880, at 3-30 p.m.

A. RAHMAN MINEE.

NOTICE.—The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London have established their INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE at ELDON ROAD, BOMBAY, opposite the new High Court Buildings, where all letters and communications can be addressed.

CHARLES H. STRUTT, Major,
Managing Director for India.
1st May, 1880.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL ! ! !
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-4.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th May, 1880, at 5 p.m., for the election of a Member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in the room of T. B. Kirkham, Esquire, who has resigned his seat from the aforesaid date.

H. W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M. Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, 24th April 1880.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Statements for the two half years ended 30th June and 31st December 1879 respectively, and the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1879.

2. To declare a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1879.

3. To elect Directors in place of two Directors who are retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 21st April 1880. Agents.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday the 26th inst. to Monday the 3rd May next, both days inclusive.

TRAVELLERS' PROCEEDING TO EUROPE can procure from THACKER & CO., LIMITED, Books, Stationery, Maps, Guide Books, Cheap Novels, Indian Photographs, Travelling Writing Cases, Courier Bags, Games, Purses, Air Cushions, Binoculars and a variety of Sundry Travellers' Requisites.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

WE beg to call special attention to the following SPECIALITIES just received:—

LADIES' SPUN SILK HOSE.

	per pair.
Cardinal, Pink, Sky, or Navy Blue	Rs. 5-8 to 6-0

LADIES' PURE ITALIAN SILK HOSE.

	per pair.
Black	Rs. 9-0 to 13-0
Navy Blue	,, 10-0 to 11-8
Cardinal, Pink, or Sky Blue	,, 10-8 to 11-8

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE

	per pair.
Striped	Rs. 2-8
Black	,, 3 0 to 3-8
Ivory (Lace Fronts)...	,, 4-0
Navy, Pink, or Sky Blue	,, 4-8
White	,, 2-8 to 4-8

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.

	per pair.
Plain Black Balbriggan	Rs. 3-0
Plain Navy Embroidered Clocks	Rs. 3-0 to 3-8
Ribbed Black, Chocolate or Navy	,, 3-0 to 3-8

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE.

	per pair.
Ribbed Striped	Rs. 3-0
Ribbed Black or Chocolate	,, 3-4 to 3-12
Ribbed Navy or Cardinal	,, 4-8
Ribbed Grey Merino	,, 2-0 to 2-12

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE.

	per pair.
Ribbed Navy, Black or Cardinal	Rs. 2-4 to 3-4
Ribbed Scarlet	,, 2-8 to 3-8

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE.

	per pair.
Ribbed Black, Navy or Chocolate	Rs. 2-8 to 3-8
Plain Navy	,, 2-8 to 3-8

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

	per dozen.
Plain White Cotton ..	Rs. 4-8 to 16
Plain White Thread..	,, 18 to 24
Lace White Thread..	,, 19 to 24

Cash discount 1½ annas in the Rupee.

In ordering please state size, or send a sample stocking, as the price varies according to the size, and in quoting prices we have stated the smallest to the largest in each quality.

WATSON & COMPANY.
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday's date report quiet markets for East India Produce generally. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged. Linseed was quieter and prices slightly easier. Wheat was also rather cheaper.

Consols show an advance of ⅛ on the previous day's quotation, being now quoted at 99⅞. French Rentes are unchanged at Fcs. 118½ ex-Coupon. Indian Government Securities are still at 79½ for Fours and 85¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was still reported to be dull, as also was that for Cotton in Liverpool, where supplies were freely offered. The day's sales amounted to only 500 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans for forward delivery were a trifle firmer.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date report a decline of 1-16th cent per lb. in Mid. Uplands on the spot, which is now quoted at 11 13-16 cents per lb. Futures for July delivery were quoted at 11·96 against 11·97 cents per lb. on the previous day. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports compare with those of the past two seasons as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Two days' Receipts.........	5,000	4,800	5,200
Three "	8,000	8,300	7,200
Total since 1st Jan.........	4,639,600	4,316,100	4,091,000

The daily receipts still keep ahead of last season, but the quantities are now so small, that they have practically ceased to exercise any influence on the Liverpool market, which for the next six weeks will be affected more by the shipments from this port, although it is upon the accounts of the New American Crop that the future of the market depends.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very unsettled here to-day. Bank Bills opened on demand at 1s. 8 1-32d. and close at 1s. 8d. with very little disposition on the part of the Banks to sell. Credits were saleable all day 3 months' sight at 1s. 8⅛d., but not at lower rates. In Calcutta business seems to be very dull, and rates are fully 1-16 weaker, but the weakness is rather of a negative character, as advices say that there are neither sellers of Mercantile Bills nor buyers of Bank paper at quotable rates.

There has been a moderate business done here in all descriptions of Bills, but undoubtedly at the close of business there is a belief in the probability of lower rates.

The advance in Silver from 52 3-16 to 52½, reported by Reuter, does not appear to be confirmed or credited.

Bank Bills, on demand	......1s. 8d.		per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	.1s. 8⅛d.		"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 8⅛d.		"
Documents, 3 do.	...1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d.		"
France 3 do.	2·13½		"

On Calcutta the quotation is now Rs. 99 15-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99⅞ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, with sellers of Fours at Rs. 95½ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102 5-16, but nothing doing at these rates.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays are in request at Rs. 702½. New Colabas have advanced to Rs. 980. Berar Cotton Press Company's shares are Rs. 5 per share dearer. Spinning and Weaving Companies' are firm and an advance of Rs. 20 per share has taken place in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Khandeish, Rs. 25 in Morarjees, Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern, and Rs. 10 in Sholapore Mills.

COTTON.—Only a very small business has been doing here to-day and the market has been very quiet, although prices, as a rule, are maintained at yesterday's level. The decline in rates is apparently having some influence on the arrivals from up-country, as those of yesterday—6,750 bales—were smaller than they have been for some time past ; the total receipts for three days, however, are not much less than last week's, being 29,014 bales against 31,632 bales. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach......	Rs. 224	per candy	Ready.
"	" 221	"	all May dely.
" Oomrawuttee,......	" 212	"	Ready.
" Dhollerah	" 212	"	"
F. G. F. "	" 204	"	"
G. F. "	" 198	"	"

LINSEED.—The market is rather quieter, but dealers are still asking Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

RAPESEED is in good demand at Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 33 per candy for Soft White and Rs. 30 per candy for Hard Red, at which a moderate business is doing.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady for Liverpool via Canal at 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. per ton. For Cape tonnage there has been rather more enquiry to-day, and the going ships having engaged most of their cargo 40s. per ton is again the rate. For London and Havre 42s. 6d. per ton via Canal is the rate. And for Marseilles and Genoa and Trieste and Venice 53s. per ton (Freight paid here at par).

PIECE GOODS.—The market is very depressed and dealers show no inclination whatever to buy to arrive at any price ; and Yarns and Metals are in much the same position.

COALS.—Market quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 p. ct	702½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	740
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	123x-d
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do	166x-d
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

LAND COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	960
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	......	350
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	195

* P. T. Bonds.

PRESS COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	825
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,100
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	300
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. a	450
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	50	445
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	110
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	30
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	475
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	900x-d.
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,150
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50	435
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	5	485
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	3	215
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	7	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,350	750	11	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	250
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	615

P. T. Bonds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	55x-d
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	450
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. a	1,550
Bhowanuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	820
Central India S. W. & M. Co	2,500	500	500	30	615
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	480xd
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	260
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	420
Golam Baba Spinning Co	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	950
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	500
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	785
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Madras	800	1,000	1,000	75	375
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,270x-d
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	960
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	775
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	860
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	640
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500		90
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	59½	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-0	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares	..	£18	196-[illegible]-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	580
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	119
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	1940
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	375
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	17nl
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	[illegible]	880
Treacher & Co.	3,000	500	all	60	780
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	125

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MOZAFFER, 437 tons, Captain J. Gardiner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (10th March) with a cargo of timber.

THE STEAMER EUPHRATES, 1,299 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Smith ; and 50 deck for Aden.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. ELLORA, 1,513 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Betham, Mr. Channer, Mr. Lopez, and sixty deck.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER UMBALLA. 495 tons, Captain T. P. Nailor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Bloomfield, two second class and 300 deck.

THE B.I.S.N. CO.'S STEAMER PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. J. H. Slight, Mr. H. C. Mance, Miss Taylor, and Mr. F. Mendo. For Bunder Abbas.—Mr. Khusroo Merban ; and 113 deck for Gulf Ports and Kurrachee.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Ellora (s)............	Sharp........	Calcutta, Apr 6.
4	Mozaffer	Gardiner	Moulmein, Mar 10.
	Mongolia(s).........	Edmond	Southampton. Apr 7.
	Umballa (s).........	Nailer	Kurrachee, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Calder (s)............	Raffin........	Persian Gulf.
4	Euphrates (s).........	Mitchell......	Liverpool.
	Puttialla (s).........	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Plainmeller, to Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksom Hall s—50 kegs iron rose nails 10 kegs iron rivets and 19 packages hardware, Mahamedally Habutbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—10 casks dry red colour, Abdoolcadur Abdool Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Marlbrough s—20 cases cod liver oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 10 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Verona s—5 cases aniline dye, Biptoola Tyebjee.
Venetia s—9 packages, toys stationery and clocks, Essa Ebram ; 120 boxes silver coins (Rs 25,00,00), and 4 boxes gold bars Rs. 200,000. The C Bank of I A and China.
Teheran s—5 cases aniline dye, Hiptoola Tyebjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s—3 cases glassware, Shiwjee Nathoo.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia s—6 cases real gold thread, C Macdonald.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oithara—200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambiadass, 750 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonsee Molljee, 200 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindram.
Khersonese—75 bales hemp, Khuttow Mathoora.
James Aitkins—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co, 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wamanram Govindram ; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 45 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotum.
Edwin s—300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Branksome Hall s—85 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 33 bales wool, Naronjee Mooljee ; 10 bales wool, N Sorabjee and Co ; 13 bales cotton, Govindjee Dwarkadass ; 100 bales cotton, Lang Muir and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 100 bales cotton Thos. H Moore and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 63 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee ; 30 bales wool, Nurrotumdass Goverdhundass.
Plainmeller, s—500 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Camelot s—400 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co, 180 cwts dry ginger, Hurry Gocol, 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 73½ cwts turmeric, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 200 cwts buffalo horns, Geo Lockhart and Co, 2½ cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

G W Marr—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Lord Eslington s—460 bales cotton, L Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—500 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 150 bales cotton, L Singer and Co.
Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co, 26 cases coffee and 490 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—400 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Venetia s—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sam Weller s—5,904 cwts wheat and 4634½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co. 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Venetia s—400 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Memfi s—20 cwts copra, 13 cwts tamarind, 24 cwts turmeric 5 cwts dry ginger, 1 cwt benjamin, 56 lbs nutmegs, and 28 lbs cardamoms, Essa Sallay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—55 bales cotton, Ramgopal Toolchund, 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co, 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist Melvill and Co, 10 bales twist Ardaseer Merwanjee, 25 bales twist Cowasjee Sorabjee, 24 bales twist Sewiall Motilall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—28 packages clover, Bundally Sewjee, 10 cwts betelnuts, E L Moolchund, 30 bales twist, Wallace Co, 25 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee, 375 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co, 50 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 10 bals twist Framjee Sends and Co, 21 cases fishmaws and sharkfins Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 65 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co, 75 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 20 cwts heerabole and 1½ cwts nurlavang Datardina Mowjee, 21 cases sharkfins Allana Munjee, 15 packages bysabole and 10 bags betelnuts, Pallonjee Merwanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Pearse, Lieut, 70th Regt, to join, from Subathu.

APRIL 29.

Montmorency, Major, Staff Corps, on Med Cert.

MAY 4.

Gibbons, Dy Surg Genl, on Med Cert, from Allahabad.
Baimatyne, Major, 8th the King's, to join, from England.
Bolton, Captain, 1-18th Foot, to join, from England.
Smith, Surg Major, to join, from England.
Smith, Col, R H A, on duty, from Mhow.
Robson, Captain, R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Colom, Major, Dy Qr Mr Genl, on duty, from Mhow.
Warburton, Captain, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Jallalabad.
Hayland, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.
Lett, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, from Safed Sang.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 1.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain M W Rogers, R E, Offg Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, Survey of India, the following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant, the date on which Captain Rogers availed himself of subsidiary leave :—

Captain J Hill, R E, Asst Supdt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 3rd grade.

Mr E C Barrett, Asst Supdt, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 88, dated 12th March 1889, Mr P McKenzie, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Chakrata Division, Military Works, with effect from forenoon of 6th April 1880.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 104, dated 20th March 1880, Mr E A Dennys, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade [temporary rank], to join the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on forenoon of 16th April 1880.

In continuation of Meerut Command Notification No 10 of 12th April 1880, Major T O Wingate, Bengal S C, Ex Engr, and Major J H Crowdy, R E, Ex Engr, respectively, made over and received charge of the Morar Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

With reference to Inspr Genl, Military Works, Notification No 15, dated the 23rd ultimo, Captain N Arnott, R E, Ex Engr, made over, and Mr J M Harman, Asst Engr, took over, charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

Captain Arnott, R E, Ex Engr, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No 2 of 11th ultimo, on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 107, dated 5th instant, the undermentioned posting is made :—

Mr E H Clementson, Asst Engr, to the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway.

The undermentioned Officers passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, on the 7th April 1880 :—

Mr G P Rose, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.
Mr E C Elliot, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 16TH APRIL.

92nd Foot, General M K Atherley, from the 93rd Foot, to be Colonel, vice General G Staunton, CB, deceased.

93rd Foot, Lieut-General the Honourable R Rollo, C B, to be Colonel, vice General M K Atherley, transferred to the 92nd Foot.

1st Dragoon Guards, Captain G E Rogers from the 3rd Hussars to be Captain, vice R G Godson, who exchanges.

1st Dragoons, Quartermaster G Clements retires on half pay with the honorary rank of Captain.

3rd Hussars, Captain R G Godson from the 1st Dragoon Guards to be Captain, vice G E Rogers, who exchanges.

5th Lancers, Lieut A F Macmillan-Scott resigns his Commission.

6th Dragoons, Lieut J H Learmonth, from the West Essex Militia to be Second Lieut, vice W H C Long, transferred to the 94th Foot.

8th Hussars, Second Lieut F J Carandini to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A A Rawlinson, promoted.

12th Lancers, Lieut E H G Quicke is superseded for absence without leave.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W McM Weir to be Quartermaster, vice H Denyer, retired on temporary half-pay.

13th Hussars, Lieut W Anstruther-Thomson, from the Fife Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieutenant E R H, Torin, promoted.

14th Hussars, Lieut P M Staunton, from the Limerick City Artillery Militia to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G St M Palmer, resigned. Lieut A J Howlin, from the Wexford Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut A A Cammell, resigned.

20th Hussars, Lieut A Leetham, from the 1st or West Norfolk Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice C Williams, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Lieut T Forsyth-Forrest, from the Durham Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice Sir J C Burke, Bart, promoted.

Goldstream Guards, Lieut Sir C J H Miller, Bart, from the 5th West York Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut and Captain R Pole-Carew, seconded for service on the Staff.

1st Foot, Supernumerary Lieut C W S Hallett, who has resigned his appointment as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice E A Altham, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut W Douglas to be Adjutant, vice Lieut E A Altham, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

4th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel J McD Elliot retires on a pension.

Second Lieut A I H Bill, from the 3rd (King's Own) Stafford, Militia to be Second Lieut, vice E. D. Serres, transferred to the 33rd Foot.

Lieut F. B Matthews to be Adjutant, vice Lieut M E Crofton, promoted.

6th Foot, Captain G W B Collis retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Lieut M Q Jones to be Adjutant, vice Lieut E. A Ball, who has resigned that appointment.

8th Foot, Captain J P Jones retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

Second Lieut F H Smalpage, from the 12th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice St G C Henry, transferred to the 5th Foot.

10th Foot, The restoration to the establishment of Captain R G Southey, vice E B Burnaby seconded, is cancelled, and Captain Southey remains seconded for service with the Colonial Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

17th Foot, The promotions to the ranks of Captain and Lieut respectively of Lieut G J Buller and Second Lieut E H Griffith, in succession to Captain G H Turner, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department, dated 11th February 1880, are antedated to 23rd December 1879.

Second Lieut V Semini, from the 61st Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E H Griffith, promoted.

18th Foot, Lieut D G Gregorie, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice G H J Moore, promoted.

19th Foot, Lieut A J C Ward, from the Antrim Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice A G Cartwright, promoted.

Second Lieut E E B Oldfield, from the Dorset Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice F W McT Bunny, transferred to the 66th Foot.

2?th Foot, Lieut H E Watts, from the Royal North Down Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice R C Blencowe, promoted.

22nd Foot, Captain C D'O Bowers retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

25th Foot, Lieut F W G Wadeson, from the Royal Dublin City Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice the Honourable E B L H Stopford, transferred to the 87th Foot.

28th Foot, Lieut H d'Aubrey P Taylor, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C H Farmer, resigned.

31st Foot, Lieutenant Colin Duncan Johnstone, from the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice C J C Douglas, resigned.

Lieut C Tritton from the 2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia, Second Lieut, vice P L Stevenson, transferred to the 2nd Foot.

35th Foot, Second Lieut F H Yate has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

44th Foot, Lieut W G Carter has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

45th Foot, Captain J O Gage retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut J C Swann has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

51st Foot, Second Lieut C H Chapman, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice B S Thurlow, deceased.

57th Foot, Lieut W Scott-Moncrieff, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieut, vice M T Lyde, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

58th Foot, Lieut W E Peel, from the West Kent Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice the Honourable W M Eden, transferred to the 39th Foot.

Lieut L Baillie from the 2nd, or North Durham Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice T E Compton, promoted.

60th Foot, Lieut L F FitzGerald to be Adjutant, vice Lieut F S Marsham, who has resigned that appointment.

62nd Foot, Lieut G O G Massy, from the Fermanagh Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice L T FitzGibbon, transferred to the 52nd Foot.

66th Foot, Sub-Lieut J W H Fitzgerald to be Lieut.

71st Foot, Lieut C J Stutfield to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut E Spencer, promoted.

74th Foot, Lieut R E Goold Adams has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

76th Foot, Lieut W J Goold, from the West Cork Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice G P B Molyneux, promoted.

77th Foot, Captain W S Henderson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Second Lieut W S Wood to be Lieut, vice G Fenton, promoted

Second Lieut W Scott-Moncrieff, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieut, vice F Graham, promoted.

Second Lieut N W Barnardiston to be Lieut, vice R F Westmacott, seconded.

78th Foot, Lieut W W Sandeman to be Captain, vice E M Alexander, seconded for service on the Staff.

Supernumerary Lieut J. H. Ewart to be Lieut, vice W. W. Sandeman.

79th Foot, Lieut. T. R. J. M. Grant, from the Highland Light Infantry Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice J. L. Probyn, resigned

The appointment as Adjutant of Lieut. G. L. C. Money is antedated to 19th December 1879.

81st Foot, Lieut, Edward Davies, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be Second Lieut vice F. R. Borrow, promoted.

84th Foot, Captain Robert G. Newbigging retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

92nd Foot, Captain the Honourable J. S. Napier, from half-pay, late 92nd Foot, to be Captain, vice A. P. B. S. Dunbar, retired on half pay.

94th Foot, Second Lieut. W. R. P. Wallace, from the Hampshire Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice F. A. Adam, transferred to the 40th Foot

6th Foot, Lieut R. D. Sinclair-Wemyss, from the Highland Rifle Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice R. L. Sandwith, transferred to the 17th Foot.

Lieut G. H. Kirwan, from the Wicklow Artillery Militia to be Second Lieut, vice G. R. Pearce, promoted.

97th Foot, Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice A. Aitken transferred to the 19th foot.

99th Foot, Lieut C J Randolph, from the 2nd West York Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice T H Smith, transferred to the 81st Foot.

101st Foot, Captain G H Holley retires on half-pay.

104th Foot, Lieut G G Bather, from the Shropshire Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice G. F. D. Hamilton, transferred to the 70th Foot.

105th Foot, Lieut G F Ottley, from the Royal Whiltshire Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice J H Kennedy, transferred to the 97th Foot.

107th Foot, Captain H W Franks retires on half-pay.

Lieut G Laing-Mission, from the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice C H Woodhouse, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment, Second Lieut R H Townshend, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut F E S Claridge, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff, Captain and Brevet Lieut Col C W Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be Deputy Assist-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, vice Captain W. F. Gatacre, 77th Foot, whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

Medical Department, Deputy Surgeon-General J A W Thompson, M D, to be Surgeon-General, vice J H K Innes, C B, who is granted retired pay.

Deputy Surgeon-General G Pain is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-General.

Surgeon W A Duke to be Surgeon-Major.

Half-Pay, Captain James Frederick Reyne, from the 37th Foot, to be Major.

Lieut the Honourable John Scott Napier, from the 92nd Foot, to be Captain.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel H E Jerome, V C, half-pay late 62nd Foot, Fort Major, Guernsey, to be Colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Major J F Reyne, half-pay, late 37th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

Captain H W Franks, half-pay, late 107th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Captain G H Holley, half-pay, late 101st Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Honorary Lieut-Colonel J V Hesse, late Captain and Brevet Major, 58th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

Honorary Major F T O Hopson, late Paymaster, 15th Foot has been permitted to commute his half-pay.

INDIA OFFICE, 14th APRIL.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List of the Indian Staff Corps :—

Major S M Hay, Bom S C.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut W S Marshall, from the 40th Foot.

MADRAS STAFF CROPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Sub-Lieut P G Huggins, from the 34th Foot.

Sub-Lieut H E M Mason, from the 51st Foot.
Sub-Lieut M H S Grover, from the 59th Foot.
Sub-Lieut H Elston, from the 2nd Foot.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—W S Widdicombe, from the 43rd Foot.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
PILLS
acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point by 12 (noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, should be sent to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 2nd May 1880.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

POGSON—April 30th, at Surat, the wife of C. Pogson, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

THE discovery of an error of £3,000,000 in the Budget estimate of the Afghan war expenses does not in the least surprise us. At the time we pointed out that the estimate was absurdly low, and that it would be ultimately discovered that the cost of replenishing stores, and other vague and elastic items were excluded from the totals. We believe we are correct in stating that "the drain of silver to Afghanistan" amounts to fifty lakhs a month from Lahore alone, and that of course does not include the expenditure on the Kandahar side. The cost of the Afghan war may be put down at a minimum of a million a month. No one in India believed in the rosy tints of Sir John Strachey's surplus budget ; on every side there was a smile of incredulity accompanied by a reference to the coming elections. Any one who doubts this may refer to the files of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, our own amongst the others. The London papers are rather late in the discovery that there is a "grave error" in the Indian budget. The fact is that the estimate for a war in progress is very much a product of imagination. If ten millions of cartridges be issued, ought the price to be set down as so much money gone for ever ? Is it not possible that nine millions may never be fired off, and that when they are returned into store, they may not be in the least deteriorated in value by having been issued ? An early peace may save a good deal of material ; why, then, encumber the estimates with mere forebodings of loss which may never be realised ? It is the same with the scores of thousands of camels, poneys, mules and bullocks on which millions sterling are laid out. Are not the animals a good asset representing the money expended on their purchase ? Why take a gloomy view of matters and assume that they will all die, and the money be irretrievably lost ? Better wait and see. Then, why should the pay of the soldiers on campaign be charged to the war, seeing that the said pay would have to be handed over to the men if they were still in their barracks ? This item surely may be put down to the debit of the ordinary military budget. And so on throughout. A Finance Minister of sanguine temperament may in this way be led to conceive that the cost of a war is a mere trifle, which it would be wrong to disturb the minds of ignorant electors by needlessly exaggerating. But it is excessively awkward when his budget, prepared in hopeful Conservative hours, are overhauled by malignant Liberals who are determined to make out that the war has pretty well ruined the country, and that every rupee paid away in connection with it is for ever lost. By reversing the process we have just alluded to, the outlay on any war may be shown to be of amazing proportions. And it is evidently the cue of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to show that the Afghan war has cost unknown millions beyond what Sir John Strachey thought it would cost. But we shall be as sceptical about Mr. Gladstone Junior's war estimates as we were of those with which Sir John sought to beguile us a few weeks ago. We shall at all events wait for the Government of India's promised explanation before condemning the budget estimate as wilfully falsified.

THE general tendency of public opinion in all countries, is to recognise the advisability of decentralising the administration of local affairs, both with a view to relieving the central authority of unnecessary and ever-increasing labour, and because each local authority is naturally much better acquainted with its own peculiar requirements than a central government composed of persons ignorant of local needs, and who should be exclusively occupied with more important matters. Such decentralisation is an absolute necessity, when states are aggregated into empires composed of many races with different wants and different habits. Even a most absolute Government, like Russia, finds it is advisable to allow a large amount of municipal and local autonomy. In this way some of the most glaring evils of a despotic government are obviated, or relieved. In no branch of administration, however, is the necessity for due decentralization of provincial matters so apparent as in matters of finance. It is only by the administration of provincial funds by provincial authority, that the construction of works so as to satisfy local requirements can be secured with due regard to economy. Local boards and local governments make their own funds go much further than they do if allowed to draw upon an imperial treasury for their requirements. There is the same difference between the conduct of a local government spending its own funds, and a local government spending its allotted share of imperial revenues, as there is between a man managing his own business which he thoroughly understands, and the same man undertaking the business of a company, which he knows little or nothing about, for a fixed salary. Even if the central government really were, as governments are often wont to consider themselves, the sole depository of all good qualities, if it possessed such a monopoly of wisdom that it was better able to say what works should be carried out and what should not in each of its numerous provinces than the local governments of those provinces, and if in addition to this omniscience it was so rigidly impartial that it might be trusted to allot to each province its due share without regard to personal favour or political considerations, it would still be unadvisable for it to be made the supreme dispenser of such favours. Impartial as it might be, it could never persuade the more distant of its subjects that they really received a share of the funds to be expended in proportion to the taxes they pay. High authorities have predicted the disruption of the great American Republic sooner or later in consequence of the dislike the more distant states have to entrusting the expenditure of such a large imperial revenue to the distant Congress in Washington. Yet in no empire in the world has decentralisation been carried to such an extent as in America. There every state is "sovereign" and contributes only to certain imperial expenses, which are relatively much lower in America than in any other country in the world. In all other financial matters, each state is absolutely independent, provided only it does nothing in violation of the United States Constitution. In no other way could so large an empire be held together. Now India, if not so large as America, contains provinces as different and peoples more different from one other, than does the great Anglo-Saxon Republic, and yet in no country has centralisation been carried to such an extent as in India. The necessity for a decentralized administration of provincial funds in India has been admitted over and over again, and has been several times promised. The Simla Government is composed of men as honourable and probably as able as is any other government in the world. Still its collective wisdom is a good deal short of omniscience, and either justly or unjustly it is not considered beyond suspicion of partiality in the allotment of provincial funds. It is indeed rumoured that Bengal and the North-West Provinces have every whim gratified, every desire fulfilled, as soon as it is expressed. Railways and metalled roads to please the merchants, swimming baths and racquet courts,—things all but unknown on this side—to please the soldiers, flower gardens and well watered "malls" to please the ladies, reduction of taxation to please the ryots. All the inhabitants of those favoured provinces are made happy in their turn ; while in Bombay and Madras the price of salt is raised to pay for these luxuries, and not a stiver is allowed to carry out great works urgently required to protect the people from famine, even from the proceeds of taxes specially raised for, and solemnly pledged to, this very purpose.

Recent instances are numerous in which the Government of India have interposed their veto upon schemes which the local Government of this Presidency and public opinion had alike considered advisable. The question of gauge for the main line which is to connect Bombay with the Punjab, and about which the Governor of Bombay held so strong an opinion, that he advised the inhabitants to "agitate," "agitate," "agitate," will occur to all our readers. In the early days of the famine, Sir Michael Kennedy drew out a comprehensive scheme of public works, most of which must be constructed sooner or later, upon which the famine labour might have been expended to the best possible advantage, both with a view to efficient relief, and to secure a permanent return to the State for the large sums of money expended. The Government of India, ignorant of local requirements and the extent of relief required, refused to sanction these well-considered schemes, and the money was frittered away in village relief works ; in making tanks which will never hold water, embankments which will never carry roads, and other scratch schemes got up on the spur of the moment, which were not only useless in themselves, but precluded the relief funds being administered in the efficient and economical manner which would have been possible had Sir Michael Kennedy's policy been allowed. When Sir Richard Temple came to Bombay he applied himself, with even more than his habitual energy, to find out what the wants of this Presidency really are. He not only went everywhere and saw everything for himself, but he carefully set himself to get all the information he could from everybody who knew anything about the requirements of trade, or the wants of the people. The result of his labours was a comprehensive scheme for opening up the resources of the country, the adoption of which would render a famine like the recent one, an impossibility in this part of India. The "licence tax" was instituted to carry out such schemes, to provide an insurance against famine. And what is the result ? Work after work has been suggested by the Government of Bombay only to meet with the veto of the Government of India. In Bengal the local Government is planning a series of secondary railways and will doubtless obtain sanction and funds in plenty ; in Bombay we are only allowed the privilege of increased taxation and have good reason to congratulate ourselves that a neighbouring power is willing apparently to make one railway for us. Funds cannot be spared for mercantile railways in minor presidencies. Every rupee is required for Imperial and political wars and works.

Amongst other works one which Sir Richard Temple earnestly advocated was a railway from Sholapur *via* Beejapur to tap the Dharwar cotton field and join the Hubli and Bellary railway at Gadak. This would be the main trunk line of communication for the southern part of this Presidency. It runs through the country most liable to famine and most difficult to supply from without. The communications of this part of the Presidency are the worst anywhere in this part of India. There is absolutely no outlet for its produce, and yet the land produced sufficient in byegone times to support a population at Beejapur which is said to have exceeded two millions. The railway had been surveyed and the road determined upon, but the scheme has just been almost scornfully vetoed by the Government of India.

The Government of India has doubtless acted in all these matters with the best intentions and the purest motives, but it is not surprising that the idea should have become almost general that Bombay is not allowed fair play in these things, or that a feeling of irritation should be rising in all circles here, European and native, on the subject. It is surprising how decided is the feeling amongst educated natives in even small out-of-the-way up-country places. Lord Mayo's Government first commenced the policy of decentralisation of finances, but the only fund of which the local Government have complete control, is the Local Fund Cess, which is applied to education and purely local public works. This is the only fund which has not been seized and applied by the Government of India to purposes for which it was not intended. The principle requires further extension ; it should be applied to provincial funds for the execution of all works of purely provincial utility, the revenue for these purposes being raised in the province, and spent in the province, with only such general control by the Government of India as it may be necessary to prevent the money being wasted. Until this financial reform is effected, outlying provinces will never be allowed their fair share of public works. The love of patronage and power naturally incline the Supreme Government to look coldly on the idea of further decentralisation of any kind. The suggestion must come from those who will benefit from, not from those who will, if anything, lose by the measure. It is a matter which closely concerns the welfare and progress of the minor presidencies. How readily large sums are raised when the people see that they are expended for their immediate advantage is proved by the success of our municipalities. Human nature is the same all the world over. The most ignorant ryot understands the use roads and railways are to him, and will pay a portion of his hard earnings with much greater alacrity if he knows that the tax will provide him with such useful works, than he will do if the proceeds are swept off into the imperial exchequer. Such special taxes or "puttees" for special purposes are in strict accordance with the customs of the country, and appear just to the native mind. This is a reform which will probably be better received by the Liberal Government now in power than it would have been by the late "Imperial" administration. It is a matter which the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha might take up with advantage. We recommend it to their consideration.

IF Lord Lytton postpones his arrival in Bombay until the rains, His Lordship will take up his residence at Parell as the house at Malabar Point is quite uninhabitable during the monsoon.

COL. C. T. PALIN, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to the command of the Deesa Brigade.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT THE GAIETY.

HIS EXCELLENCY received another cordial reception on the occasion of his visit to the Gaiety last night when "Genevieve de Brabant" was repeated. The house was fairly well filled though by no means crowded, and on his entering the new Governor was loudly applauded, a similar mark of welcome following immediately on the conclusion of the National Anthem as H. E. took his seat. The performance was highly successful, and the fine singing of the Misses Stanley and Hoctor was highly appreciated and flatteringly acknowledged while the Gendarmes duet was encored over and over again. His Excellency was accompanied by his Military Secretary, Colonel Stracey, Dr. Waters, and the personal staff. General and Mrs. Warre were also present. The Governor left at the close of the third act, as he was leaving Bombay the same night for Mahableshwar.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

THE Justices of Bombay will meet in the Town Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon to elect a member for the Corporation in the room of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who has resigned in consequence of his approaching departure for Europe. Two candidates have been nominated, Captain Prendergast Walshe and Dr. Cooke. Captain Walshe was an active member of the old Corporation and to his initiative the public owe the Northbrook Gardens. Dr. Cooke some few years ago was a member of the new Corporation and the Town Council. He distinguished himself by strenuously, though ineffectually, advocating the reintroduction of the C. D. Act into Bombay about three years since. The contest between the rival candidates promises to be a close one.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

WHEN I left Bombay at the end of January, I was far from thinking that in my first letter to you from home I should be able to give you an account of my personal experiences in search of a seat in Parliament. I was at Rome when the news of the dissolution took me like the rest of the world by surprise, and unfortunately I could not move on homewards at once, but was obliged to write to friends to find out what chances were available. I had previously made up my mind that, if I came forward at all, I should do so as a supporter of the Ministry, whose foreign policy in Europe and India I had constantly advocated for years before it became the distinctive property of the Conservative party. No doubt, the majority of Anglo-Indians, accustomed as they are to greater freedom of thought than is permitted to English politicians, would gladly proclaim their independence of both political parties, but in our parliamentary system there is no room for independent men, and anyone who wishes to enter public life must resolve to join one party or the other. On reaching Paris I found a telegram urging me to cross over at once, and, when I arrived in London on Saturday morning, March 20, I had a proposal made to me that I should go down and contest the Elgin Burghs with Mr. Grant Duff. The suggestion amused me, and I could hardly at first believe it was meant seriously ; but I was assured that Mr. Duff was almost as much disliked in his own boroughs as he is in London, and that my chances of success would be reasonably good. I accordingly started for the north on the Monday evening, and at Aberdeen was met by a deputation from all the six boroughs comprised in the Elgin district who held out very sanguine expectations that I should run Mr. Grant Duff a very close race, even if I did not beat him. Thus encouraged, I put forth my address, and set out on Wednesday morning for Elgin to begin my electioneering campaign. One thing I confess I had not taken into account—and that is, the great physical labour of canvassing the Elgin Burghs. The district consists of six burghs—Elgin, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, Banff (which includes Macduff), and Peterhead. The distances of these places from one another are so great, and the trains creep along at such a slow pace, that more than half my time—and I had none to spare—was taken up in travelling. It takes as long to go from Elgin to Peterhead as from Edinburgh to London, and so with the rest. I found myself, therefore, obliged to get up every morning at six o'clock, travel for seven or eight hours, then canvass through the afternoons, and finally address public meetings in the evenings. Luckily, the weather, though very cold, remained pretty fine up to the polling day, or I think I should have had to give up the contest in despair. I had my first experience of a public meeting of Scotch electors at Elgin. This town, the westernmost of the burghs, is pleasantly situated on the little river Lossie, in the midst of an undulating and well wooded country which is fondly called by the natives the Devonshire of Scotland. The ruins of a fine old cathedral show that the monks of old appreciated its genial climate, and in modern times it has become a favourite resort of retired Anglo-Indians, so that I found here at once a pleasant little society and many cordial well-wishers. Probably nowhere else in the United Kingdom do you find curry and rice and Bombay ducks a standing dish at most of the dinner tables. Elgin boasts of a capital little club, and altogether is distinguished from the other burghs of the group by the existence in it of a class of gentle folk of independent means whose bias is naturally Conservative. Here I found my warmest welcome and my strongest support, even the working men coming forward in considerable numbers to vote for me. The Radicals at Elgin are strong in the Town Council, having had a monopoly of all civic offices since the time of the first Reform Bill, and their influence is of course very great in the town, where no "Tory" candidate for a seat in Parliament has dared to go to the poll for forty years. Provost Culbard, who, though a violent politician, is, as I afterwards discovered, a very good sort of fellow in private life, had introduced me to the people of Elgin before I arrived as "a smart fellow, but an adventurer," and he and his friends packed my meeting, so that, although I got a fair hearing and was treated civilly enough, a vote of no confidence in me was carried by a large majority. The next day I went on to Peterhead, where I had been promised a much better reception than at Elgin. Peterhead is the coldest and bleakest place in the whole country. No one would live in it who was not obliged to do so, and the population consists therefore entirely of business people. The chief trade of the town is the whale and herring fishery. The fishermen are a peculiar people, a race by themselves, and the custom of intermarriage which prevails amongst them of course intensifies their special characteristics. Short, dark and square-shouldered, their appearance refutes Mr. Grant Duff's theory that they are of Scandinavian origin. The Norsemen of the fair-haired blue-eyed type, who made settlements on all the coasts of Britain, were not likely to take to fishing as a means of livelihood. They no doubt left that to the aboriginal inhabitants of Celtic blood from whom the present race of fishermen are sprung. These men take, as you may suppose, little or no interest in questions of imperial policy. They are easily moved by temperance lecturers, revivalists, and Free Church clergymen ; they are mainly interested in such questions as the creation of harbours of refuge along their stormy coast, the justice of the claim made by private proprietors to mussels dredged for bait out of the deep sea, and the right of the Imperial Government to keep the proceeds of the fees for herring branding instead of giving the money back to the fishing trade. They are also greatly influenced by the fish-curers and tradesmen who really supply capital for the fisheries. The curers at Peterhead were to a man on the other side, and my friends made the fatal mistake of allowing themselves from the outset to be overcrowded by the rough and violent opposition to which they were subjected. They did not muster in great strength even on the platform at my first meeting, and it is not a pleasant ordeal to have to face a hostile mob without being supported by a large body of your own friends. Here, too, the practice began of organizing gangs of boys to throw flour and crow's eggs at the "Tories" in the streets. I escaped myself without much damage, but some of my supporters fared badly, and the episcopal clergyman at Peterhead was, later on in the contest, seriously injured by missiles thrown at him by ardent young champions of "Liberalism." At the cost of a few half crowns we might, of course, have organized a similar mob, for it is a saying even in London that you can break up any meeting for thirty shillings, but my supporters were too scrupulous to have recourse to such tactics. It would weary you were I to describe at length all my adventures in the other towns. Kintore and Inverurie are inland places, in which the Earl of Kintore, a Whig noble, has much influence ; but opinion in Inverurie is much divided, possibly because Lord Kintore's eldest son, Lord Inverurie, has gone over to the opposite side in politics, and contested Chelsea against Sir Charles Dilke as a Conservative. At this place I was well received and obtained numerous promises of support. I was accompanied to my meetings here by an old Bombay friend who has just come in for a fortune. He enjoyed the fun like a schoolboy, and put my agent into a dreadful state of alarm by wanting to stand drinks to half the town and by scattering about sovereigns as if they were halfpence. From Inverurie I went on to Cullen, a fishing village five miles from a railway station, and situated at the gates of Cullen House, the seat of the Earl of Seafield, who is the great Conservative landowner in this part of the world. Here I had so enthusiastic a greeting that one might have fancied there were not half a dozen Liberals in the borough, but the warmth with which Lord and Lady Seafield and Lord Reidhaven, the heir to the earldom, espoused my cause, had no doubt a strong effect in repressing any outward manifestation of discontent, for I found on going about amongst the people that there were a considerable number who eyed me askance and declined to pledge themselves to vote for me. At Banff and Macduff, on the other hand, where the Fife influence is supposed to be all powerful,—and I need hardly tell you that Lord Fife is one of the wealthiest Whig magnates in Scotland,—I got many pledges of quiet support which were unquestionably sincere. To my surprise, the Banff meeting was a very good one. The ladies on our side occupied a gallery in the hall, and, to my lasting regret, a bouquet which one of them threw down to me as I passed underneath fell behind me and was picked up and appropriated by a malignant Radical, so that I knew nothing of this pretty incident till next day.

I made two rounds of the boroughs before the nomination day, and was, on the whole, not badly pleased with the results of my canvass among the electors, till the astounding news of the clean sweep made of Conservatism in the south damped the spirits of my supporters, and made the issue of the contest a foregone conclusion. Still, I should have made a much better show at the poll had Peterhead fulfilled the promises held out, for Elgin behaved splendidly, and I think I may fairly say that I was the popular candidate in that borough. The force of Scottish Liberalism is, however, very strong, and must increase unless the Conservatives can find the means of breaking the power of the *Scotsman* newspaper, which canvasses the whole country day by day in a most effective fashion. Mr. Grant Duff certainly is not liked in his own boroughs, but, when it is a question of a Liberal against a Conservative, there are many Liberal electors who act perhaps unconsciously as the maxim falsely ascribed to Mr. Spurgeon, that they should vote for the devil himself if he were a Liberal. Badly as I have been beaten, I don't regret having fought this contest. I have gained by it much experience, and may on the whole flatter myself that I did not play my part badly. The *Aberdeen Journal*, the Conservative daily paper of the north, speaks in the most complimentary way of my "splendid appearances" on the platform, and even the Radical *Free Press* is good enough to describe me as "perhaps the most effective of the Conservative candidates brought forward in Scotch boroughs," and to speak of me as "a gentleman of much coolness and some ability." So, you see, I need not be quite disheartened, but may finish this long story by wishing myself better luck next time.

After all, what is my defeat compared with that of poor Sir Richard Temple ? I was an unknown man, a person whose name had never been heard of in Elgin before he appeared there as a candidate, while Sir Richard is a man of world-wide fame and a Worcestershire landowner, and he had been formally chosen as the Conservative candidate months before the election. Yet the people would not even listen to what he had to say, and he has been decisively beaten at the poll by Mr. W. H. Gladstone and Mr. Hastings. This unexpected result is a great misfortune for Sir Richard personally, and for the country at large. Had he been elected, he would at once have taken a good position in the House of Commons, and it is probable that the Conservative Ministry, had it remained in office, would have nominated him to succeed Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India. Now, his chance is gone, and he finds he has thrown up the Governorship of Bombay to no purpose. This East Worcestershire election shows very clearly that, whatever may be said, and truly said, about excessive confidence, and neglect to keep in good working order the machinery of electioneering having been one cause of the Ministerial catastrophe, the constituencies have really intended to condemn the Afghan policy of the Government. I found myself that the strongest feeling existed on this subject. It is the more to be regretted that Sir Richard Temple should have fallen a victim to this irritation against the Government, because, had he been at the head of affairs in India, he would have completed the Afghan war in one campaign, instead of patching it up with that miserable Treaty of Gandamak, which Lord Lytton vainly fancied would conciliate the irreconcileable Radicals in England and which has been the cause of all our subsequent misfortunes. Nor would he ever have exposed General Roberts's force to destruction at Sherpur by taking care that it should have no supplies or reinforcements within easy reach. In fact, Lord Lytton may be fairly blamed for having ruined the Ministry. Had he carried out a sound policy with sufficient vigour, the English people would long ago have been reconciled to the occupation of Afghanistan. The continuous series of blunders for which the war has been remarkable has provoked the nation to believe that a Government which had such a persistent run of bad luck must be the object of the displeasure of Heaven. The murder of Cavagnari and Roberts's defeat of last Christmas, following closely on the disaster of Isandlana, and on bad harvests and depressed trade at home and in India, were enough to excite a superstitious feeling in men's minds that a change of Government could at least do the country no harm ; and by this feeling the Liberals have beyond a doubt profited largely.

Another point worthy of notice, as bearing on the question what the verdict of the constituencies means, is that the moderate Liberals whom Lord Hartington leads, and who have been careful not to speak of the Ministerial policy in the outrageous language used by Mr. Gladstone and others, have not found special favour with the constituencies. The Liberal triumph is really a Radical triumph ; and it is significant of the unscrupulous way in which the Liberal whips worked to get votes on their side that Mr. Adam actually entrapped the pious Mr. Morley, as that gentleman with much contrition now admits, into urging the Liberals of Northampton to give an unbroken vote for the two Liberal candidates, one of whom was the avowed atheist Mr. Bradlaugh ! The party managers will find there is a Nemesis for such tricks when it is fully revealed to them what an awkwardly uncompromising set of people they have succeeded in bringing into Parliament. Lord Hartington may struggle on for a year or two in a position quite repugnant to his feelings, but all moderate politicians are beginning to acknowledge that there is no safety for them except in the ranks of the Conservative party ; and this we may foresee must be the end of the Whigs. This Parliament can hardly last more than two years, for any measure for equalizing the borough and county franchise must be followed immediately by a dissolution, and by that time further progress will have been made towards the reorganisation of political parties on an intelligible basis.

It is generally understood that Lord Northbrook will be the new Secretary of State for India with Mr. Fawcett or Mr. G. O. Trevelyan as Under-Secretary. Mr. Grant Duff is spoken of as the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It is hoped that Lord Dufferin will be Lord Lytton's successor in India. Lord Rosebery may go to Dublin.

J. M. M.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, APRIL 7.

THE great event of last week was the arrival of your new Governor, Sir James Fergusson, who went the round of Aden, and who by his kindly courtesy won golden opinions from everyone. The mail steamer was signalled about noon on Wednesday, the 21st April, and his Excellency, accompanied by his Military Secretary, landed and went to the bungalow of General Loch, C.B., commanding the Brigade, where he had lunch. After lunch His Excellency accompanied by General Loch, Colonel Goodfellow, Assistant Political Agent ; Captain Hunter, Second Assistant ; Colonel Watts, Brigade Major ; Colonel Stevens, commanding Aden troop ; Captain Heron, R.N., H. M. S. Seagull ; and his Military Secretary, drove all about Aden. The Governor, who was escorted by a party of the Aden troop, drove up to the Crater, and went to the mess of the 6th Royal Regiment where a guard of honour awaited him, and where he was introduced to Colonel Colthurst and the officers of the 6th. After staying a while at the mess, His Excellency drove to the mess of the 14th Native Infantry, where he was also received by a guard of honour, and afterwards introduced to the European and native officers of that corps. I am told that Sir James expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the troops in Aden, both European and native, and as the 14th N.I. was the first native corps he had seen, he inspected the guard of honour carefully, and remarked that the men presented a smart, soldier like appearance. After leaving the 14th mess house, His Excellency went over the jail, which he carefully inspected, looking at the prisoners, and asking the Surgeon in charge several questions about the dietary, amount and kind of work done by the convicts, etc., etc. ; and after this he drove back to General Loch's house, and in the evening went on board the P. and O. The impression that Sir James left behind him at Aden was most favourable, and Bombay may fairly be congratulated on its new Governor.

There is very little news to give. The weather continues to be far cooler than in any Indian station on the plains at this time of the year. The Seagull has returned from Jedda, but the Philomel is still there. General Loch has been busy of late with inspecting various regiments, and what is known to military men as a "field-firing parade" took place on Saturday last, the results being, I am told, most satisfactory. To-day is Tuesday, and until the Bombay mail comes in next Saturday, we shall know nothing of the fall of Ghazni, our only information at present being a telegram from the military authorities in Bombay, saying that a salute of 31 guns was to be fired in honour of the event. It is odd that Aden is so utterly isolated from India as regards news ; but while Reuter kept from us the intelligence of the fall of Ghuzni, he was kind enough to let us know that Sir Garnet Wolseley was to return to England in May, which is of course more important.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL STEWART'S MARCH FROM GHAZNI.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

General Stewart's force marched out from Ghazni leaving the city untouched, as it had no defences worthy of the name, and in many places the walls are already practicable.

Two guns were brought away by the troops; they had been left there by the English in the former war.

THE TROOPS IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

General Stewart has assumed command of the troops in Northern Afghanistan. Colonel Macgregor becomes his chief of the Staff, the other officers of the 1st division remaining with General Roberts as before.

THE KOHISTAN SIRDARS.

The names of the two Sirdars appointed to Kohistan are Wazirzada Afzul Khan, Ressaldar in our service, and Ebrahim Khan Bahadur, both on Mr. Lepel Griffin's personal staff.

It is believed, although nothing has been said officially, that they will go to Kunduz, there to interview Abdul Rahman. Much may depend on their journey. If the Kohistanis remain quiet, and pass them onwards safely, we shall probably not send a force to Istalif and Charikar.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROSS AT KABUL.

The whole of General Ross's force arrived at Kabul on the morning of the 2nd. General Gough's Brigade is again encamped on Siah Sung.

EARLY RETIREMENT OF TROOPS EXPECTED.

Rumours of a general retirement in a few weeks are afloat, but they seem only the outcome of an expectation that the Liberals will be hurrying the war to a close.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GHILZAIS.

The Ghilzai conference in Tezin is very friendly to the British, but Asmatullah is still hostile and has induced all the post carriers and chowkidars to leave the road between Pezwan and Jagdalak.

Armed bands are still reported about Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but the country on the line of communications is quiet.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KANDAHAR.

An accident occurred at Kandahar on the 2nd. A party of artillery men were drinking sherbet at a shop in the city when a carbine exploded, killing two men.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE COST OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

SIMLA MAY 4.

With reference to Reuter's telegram to-day regarding the cost of the Afghan War, papers containing full information of the facts, so far as known to the Government, will be issued to the Press to-day.

GENERAL STEWART AT KABUL.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Sir Donald Stewart reached Kabul on the 2nd of May and assumed command. It is reported that all is quiet at Ghazni, and that the tribal gathering has dispersed; also Musa Khan has returned to Ghazni and is with Sirdar Mahomed Alam, who was appointed Governor by Sir Donald.

THE GHAZNI FIELD FORCE.

The Ghazni Field Force have been ordered, with the exception of Major Tillard's heavy battery, to march into the Logar Valley and occupy a position between the villages of Charak and Paruka, Brigadier General Hughes having taken the temporary command.

In letters received from that force, it is stated that the Maliks have come in and offered every assistance.

AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

From Kandahar—It is reported from Sirdar Shere Ali's camp (dated 20th April) that a gathering of two thousand men, presumably Kakars, was in the vicinity of Narin mountain, to the north-west point of the Toba plateau, but when the Arghestan gathering dispersed it was expected that the Narin gathering would also dissolve, their leader having been deserted by the Sirdar; and the village of those people who took chief part in the Dubrai affair having been destroyed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Major General Sir J. M. Adye, K. C. B., has been appointed Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

MR. BRADLAUGH, M. P.

Upon the motion of Government, a Select Committee has been appointed to enquire whether Mr. Bradlaugh can be permitted to dispense with the oath of allegiance required to be taken by members of the House of Commons.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 3.

The Anchor Line steamer India left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia arrived here from Bombay this evening.

MALTA, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¼*
Bar Silver	52⅞
Departure—Arago.	

* Ex-Coupon.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 8d.	per Rs.
Do.	3 months'	sight	1s. 8 1-8d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 8½d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 8 9-32d. to 5-16	"
Francs	3	do.	2·13½	"

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir James Fergusson embarked at Apollo Bunder last night at about twelve o'clock on board the May Frere, which had steam up in readiness, and left immediately for Maharpral. His Excellency was only accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Christopher, and the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Ashburner, the latter of whom went on board at an earlier hour and received the Governor on board. From Maharpral, where they expect to arrive early on Thursday morning, the party go on to Poladpore, a distance of about twenty-five miles, travelling on horse back, and anticipate doing the remaining twenty-eight miles into Mahableshwar by tonga, so as to arrive for dinner there the same evening.

A DOUBLE salute will be fired from the saluting battery to-day, 17 guns at sunrise for His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and another 15 for His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, on the occasion of their departure for Mahableshwar.

THE standing medical committee, of which Surgeons Major J. Parr, A. M. D., and Surgeon Tuohy, 25th N. I., are members, will assemble at the office of Deputy Surgeon General A. M. D., to-morrow at 12 noon to examine such officers as may appear before it.

A PRIVATE letter informs one of the Gujerati journals of the total destruction by fire at Delhi of a pavilion which the original Victoria Theatrical Club of the place had raised there. The fire occurred on Thursday morning last, and no injury was caused.

A TEMPERANCE society has been started at Prome under the appalling title of the "B. B. B. I. A. A. W. D. F., Limited," which stands for the "British Burmah Branch of the International Abstinence Association of the Water Drinking Fraternity, Limited." No one can object to the movement, but a shorter title would be more convenient we should say.

THE intended removal of the Lunatic Asylum from its present situation to the near premises of the Byculla Club is evoking opposition in various quarters, especially in the vernacular press. The *Bombay Samachar* urges that it is quite as necessary to the inmates of the asylum to have the benefit of untainted air and a healthy locality as to any other class of invalids. The flats are notorious for the malaria they exhale, and to remove the asylum in the very midst of them would be a cruel hardship which, in the opinion of that paper, should be avoided at all cost.

WE have received from the Press Commissioner, and will publish to-morrow, a summary of the late Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India describing the changes which Lord Cranbrook determined to carry out at once in certain Indian salaries and outfit allowances. By these changes the salaries of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, members of the Viceroy's Council, members of Council at Madras and Bombay, and Commanders in-Chief at Madras and Bombay will be reduced. As regards outfit and passage allowances those made to the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief and Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay will also be reduced.

AT yesterday's weekly meeting of the Town Council a great deal of business was gone through. The major portion, however, was of a formal character. There was some little discussion upon the lease of the Municipal offices, which had been prepared by the Commissioner for ten years, leaving it optional to the Municipality, at the end of the first five, to terminate or continue the lease for the remaining period. The lessor, Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, was to execute all necessary repairs, the cost of which the Commissioner fixed at Rs. 500 per annum. The resolution of the Corporation, however, was for a lease of five years, with the option of renewal for another five, and the lessor to execute all necessary repairs, no limit being fixed. The lease was consequently remitted back to the Municipal Commissioner for alteration with a request that the terms of the resolution passed by the Corporation be strictly adhered to. Upon the consequent changes through the departure of Mr. Grant, and the Health Officer acting as Municipal Commissioner, the appointment of Mr. Brunton to act for Dr. Weir, with an emolument of Rs. 300 a month additional, and of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Cooper, the Chief Accountant, to act as Secretary in addition to his other duties, for a few days, as Mr. Barrow is expected here on the 25th, was agreed to. An elaborate review of the Administration Report of the Commissioner for the past year, as prepared by Dr Blaney, was with a few modifications, adopted and will be printed and circulated. One minor point in it caused a little discussion. It was the Commissioner's recommendation to change the designation of "chief accountant" to the higher sounding title of "controller of municipal accounts" which he made at Mr. Sorabjee F. Cooper's request. It was eventually agreed to, though spoken against by Mr. Kirkham, who saw no earthly reason for a change of title. It was also decided that the suit of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub against the Municipality in the matter of the Malabar Hill Reservior works should be compromised by a concession of Rs. 15,000 being made for the use of the Malabar Hill stone in place of Sewree stone. The subject of the Municipal contribution to the working of the Contagious Diseases Act was again postponed, as the papers were still in circulation, and the consideration of the memorial of the Lord Bishop and others against it was deferred, in order to be taken in conjunction with the whole subject.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 29th April, 1880, was Rs. 59,16,314-8-1.

CAPTAIN LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lord Ripon.

MAJOR WESTMACOTT, general transport officer at Quetta, has been appointed road commandant in the place of the late Major Waudby.

THE Queen has appointed the Rev. John Charles Ryle, M. A., Dean of Salisbury, to be Bishop of the newly-constituted See of Liverpool.

DR. WILLIAM OGLE has been appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the Registrar General's Department, *vice* Dr. William Farr, resigned.

A FRIEND who called on the Premier last week found him quiet, says "Atlas," but not without a gleam of his peculiar saturnine humour. 'It is a strange thing,' said he; 'but people keep calling at this house and asking after me—*as though I had had a child!*'

THE *Examiner* thinks this is rather a puzzle in political economy: the natives of India are ground down with taxes; but the poverty-stricken Parsees have sent £200 to pay Professor Fawcett's election bills—there is more to follow. What will he do with it?

WHAT is this I hear, asks "Atlas," about that festive candidate who distributed oranges out of a donkey-cart to the wives and daughters of the electors, and nearly broke their pearly teeth on a bright new sovereign that some freak of nature had implanted in the juicy heart of the fruit?

THE following is a statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April 1880:—Liabilities, Rs. 6,84,90,137-2-11; Assets Rs. 6,84,90,137-2-11, including cash and currency notes at head office and branches, amounting to Rs. 2,71,77,502-8-7.

CAPTAIN CHARLES CRUTTENDEN, late of the Indian Navy, and formerly Deputy-Director of Transports at the Admiralty, has assumed his duties as consulting officer for the Indian troop service, and is retained to represent Indian interests in the Transport Department.

THE regimental colonelcy vacant by the death of General G. Staunton, C.B., 92nd Highlanders, is, the *Army and Navy Gazette* understands, to be given to Lieutenant-General the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., General M. K. Atherley, who was transferred a few weeks ago from the 109th to the 93rd Highlanders, being offered transfer to his old regiment, the Gordon Highlanders.

Vanity Fair:—Awkward for Mr. Dion Boucicault, the actor. Just as he was on the point of leaving New York, an order equivalent to a *ne exeat* writ was served on him, and he had to get bail to the amount of 9,000 dols. to secure his stay in America until such time as his pending divorce case is over. The action is taken by Mrs. Boucicault.

THE *Indu Prakash* says of Sir James Fergusson:—His Excellency has a fine and amiable appearance, and although belonging to the Conservative party, he is known to be very little influenced by party spirit as such. The curious thing to note is that while our new Viceroy is a Roman Catholic, our new Governor is a Presbyterian.

THE *Kandahar News*, of April 22nd, notices a rumour that two convoys of provisions which had left Kandahar for Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 9th and 12th of April, respectively, had been plundered on the road. The convoys were escorted by guards furnished by the Wali of Kandahar. The political officers have decided that for the present it will be unwise to send convoys from Kandahar in any direction, under the escort of local troops.

THE *Kandahar News* says:—It is rumoured that two convoys of provisions, which started for Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 9th and 12th respectively, have been plundered on the road. They consisted of 200 Government camels and 300 hired donkeys, and were escorted by guards furnished by Sirdar Shere Ali Khan. It is not yet accurately ascertained whether the whole have been carried off. It has now been declared by the political authorities to be unsafe to send convoys in any direction in charge of local troops.

THE *Examiner*:—"It is reported that not only Mr. Bradlaugh but a select company of extreme Radicals will make a vigorous stand against the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and against any form of religious sanction to their legislative duties which may be required by statute or by the usages of the Houses of Parliament. It remains to be seen whether the Liberal party has been so far educated by the late contest as to accept this new development." The telegram which we publish this morning shows that the question has already been raised.

WE (the *Civil and Military Gazette*) are credibly informed that the frontier medal is to be given for this and the last campaign, with clasps for Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal, and Kabul. So those who have served in both or either of the campaigns, and are already in possession of the frontier medal, and were not present at any of these places, will get nothing. This will be a disappointment to "medal hunters:" if it really turns out to be the case. Will General C. Gough's brigade get the Kabul clasp? No doubt Sir F. Roberts will recommend it. He owes General Gough one.

THE naval power of Russia in the East is daily increasing with no unmeasured stride. The Naval depôt at Vladivostock is to be partially abandoned when a more suitable port is opened to her Siberian Fleet. The island of Saghalien is to be made a naval station, Russian convicts being sent there in great numbers to carry out the necessary works, and the Siberian Fleet is to be doubled, five ships of war having just been appropriated for this purpose. The volunteer fleet is also moving in that direction, three being already on the spot.

JUDGMENT has been given in the Wreck Commissioner's court upon the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Travancore, which struck upon the rocks near Otranto on the night of the 7th of March, while on the voyage from Alexandria to Brindisi, and became a total wreck. The passengers and mails were taken off, and part of the cargo was saved. The Commissioner, in giving judgment, said it was evident that the loss of the vessel was due to a misunderstanding between the captain and the second officer as to the bearings. The captain was misled by the second officer; but as the officer was inexperienced the captain was wrong in remaining below and not verifying the bearings. The certificates of both officers were therefore suspended for three months.

"SOBRAON" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"Shortly after the Mutiny medals were issued, I came into possession of one with five bars, viz., 'Central India,' 'Lucknow', 'Defence of Lucknow,' 'Relief of Lucknow,' and 'Delhi.' It is inscribed on the edge 'A—— B——, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.' The fact of one man having been the recipient of five bars has been impeached, and for the honour of the 'gallant old Ens's' with whom I served through the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, I should like some one who was with them through the Mutiny to solve the *apparent* paradox of how a man could be present at the 'Defence' and also at the 'Relief' of Lucknow. That it is capable of solution I am certain, but an orthodox statement of the facts would set the matter at rest or ever."

THE *Nairnshire Telegraph* announces the death of a former editor, Mr. David Law, who was latterly a barrister and one of the sub-editors of the *Times*. Mr. Law was an Edinburgh gentleman, but began his journalistic career in Nairn about sixteen years ago. After leaving the *Telegraph*, he went to India, and was for some time on the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*. He returned to England some years ago, studied for the English bar, and passed as a barrister. He continued his connection with journalism, and was one of the staff of the *Times* in the reporters' gallery in the House of Lords, and latterly held a very arduous and responsible position on the leading journal. His death at the early age, says the *Telegraph*, of 35 is deeply lamented by his many friends. Mr. Law came out to join the staff of the *Bombay Gazette* in the year 1865. He was reporter and subsequently sub-editor of this paper, and he has left in the office an impression of his ability and worth which is not yet effaced.

A ROAD correspondent of the *Kandahar News* writes:—Please contradict your statement that the catch-em-alive-ohs defended Dubrai. They all escaped except one man who attacked a Sind Horse man, and got cut down for his trouble. Poor Waudby's dog was found fearfully cut up, but alive, standing over the body of his master. Boxer is being carefully attended to and is on his way to Kandahar. The local force which was sent to protect Mel-karez if it were attacked, have helped themselves to the best things in eight sacks of parcels. The village of Bhiduck is most seriously implicated in the outrage; it is to be hoped the villagers will be brought to justice. Besides the sowar of the Sind Horse who arrived in Kandahar on the 18th, it appears that the duffadar of the escort also escaped with a wound on the back of the head; the third man of the escort was found dead about 200 yards from the fort. The only bodies of the defenders found in the fort were Major Waudby's and those of the two men of his regiment.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES makes the following important remarks respecting the armament of the British troops:—Our superior armament is much trusted to as justifying reduction—and no doubt our arms of precision give us vast advantages over any foe we may expect to meet in Asia just yet, —but I would observe that this advantage cannot be counted upon as a constant element, for as time goes on, arms of precision will be found in the hands of the tribes and nations that bound our Indian possessions. Nipal may be supplied through China, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that Russia will gladly accommodate Afghanistan in that respect. The individual tribesman is quite ready to lay out considerable sums on his arms, and is keen to acquire the best procurable. All who have traversed the Kohat pass and seen its inhabitants under arms, must be well aware of this. Admitting its present value, I am unable to build with any confidence on a continuance of the vast discrepancy in the relative merits and power of our arms and those which may be found in the hands of our neighbours in future. Further, given all these advantages, recent experience at Kabul goes to prove that there is a point at which numbers will prevail against the finest troops, well led and well armed, when the latter are but few in number.

THERE is no point in the whole policy of the Conservative Government, says the *Times*, against which the attacks of the Opposition have been so fiercely and so persistently directed as against their conduct in the matter of Afghanistan. The sentence of condemnation has now been ratified by the clearly expressed voice of this country. The old policy is at an end, and we wait to see what new policy is to be substituted for it. In the meanwhile all plans must be in abeyance. Our soldiers can hardly be sent to fight for the attainment of objects which may not be in accordance with the views of the coming Ministry. No new compromising engagements of any kind should be entered upon. What is necessary for the safety of our troops and for the maintenance of our national honour must of course be done, but beyond these limits inaction must be the present rule. There must be no new departure of any kind or in any direction. The new Ministry and its now representatives in India ought not to find their hands tied in any way beyond the absolute needs of the case. The difficulties they will have to face will be sufficiently grave apart from any such needless addition to them as a forward policy on the part of the present Viceroy could hardly fail to cause. In India, as in this country, something like an interregnum must prevail until the impending changes have been made.

IN regard to the Kandahar railway, the Commander-in-Chief remarks:— The urgency of the necessity for the construction of a railway between India and Kandahar has been recognized, and in this I fully concur. But I would point out that if a break of gauge is to be admitted upon it, a very serious lessening of the value of this route as a means of military communication will be the result. If the spot at which this break is to occur be fixed at Sibi, the original error will be intensified. Sibi is extremely hot, it is stated to be unhealthy. Surely to fix upon such a spot, in which to locate the terminal establishments of the gauges, is hardly wise. Consequent on the necessity of unloading and re-loading all trains wherever the break of gauge may be, an unobjectionable site as regards climate and sanitary considerations generally should be selected. In the trooping season troops will be delayed, as will every load of munitions of war, and for both of these eventualities, barracks and store rooms will have to be provided. It has been strongly recommended that the broad guage should be taken up to the plateau, probably to Dargai, which has an elevation of some 3,000 feet, and certainly a more salubrious climate than Sibi. If the cardinal error of a break of gauge is to be permitted to occur on this line, the greatest care should be exercised in selecting a good site for large establishments which will certainly be collected there, and for the troops which will for a time be delayed there. 66. My opinion regarding the inherent defects of this line has frequently been recorded, and I would here merely remark, that I consider it still liable to failure from the great heat of the Cutchi at certain seasons, from the defective water supply at one time and at others from floods. I would also point out the necessity of connecting by a good cart road this line of rail with our Punjab stations of Dera Ghazi and Dera Ismail Khan. Thull being the place selected for the defence of the line, the communications with this place should be completed both ways,—a good cart road for the present will be insufficient.

IN our to-day's issue we publish the first portion of a memorandum by Sir F. P. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, on the subject of the Army Commission. The memorandum will in the course of a day or two be published in this paper *in extenso*. Meanwhile in addition to the instalment of this valuable document which we publish elsewhere, we make a few extracts. Referring to the general principles advocated in the report of the Army Commission, Sir F. Haines says:—I am most thoroughly opposed to the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the Madras Army. I would most earnestly suggest that those who have to decide upon its future, will well consider the position now held by that army, and how admirably it fills the part assigned to it, *viz.*, that of being the great reserve for India. By its means the garrisons of Burmah have been increased beyond their normal strength, and are held so far as native troops are concerned by Madras alone. Madras regiments garrison Calcutta, Dorunda, and the Saugor District. They assist in holding Gwalior and Mooltan, whilst in the field we have three companies of Sappers and three regiments of Madras Native Infantry on the Khyber line, where the Madras men are reported to be healthier than any other class of native troops. Reduce the Madras Army in its cadres to the extent suggested by the Commission, and I maintain it can never again render to Government the efficient aid and support it now gives. To Bombay must be confided the task of garrisoning Candahar and Peshin, as well as Scinde. With this task to perform, is it reasonable to expect that she will be able to take up the garrisons assigned to her in Saugor and the Central Provinces? I would affirm that if every cadre now existing in the three armies, were completed to the war strength suggested by the Commission, we should not have a man too many for our present needs. The diminution of the number of regiments proposed by the Commission would intensify the difficulties in which we now stand. The chief of these is the difficulty of affording relief to the regiments now in the field, which have become deteriorated in health, in the course of active or previous service in unhealthy stations. Some we have relieved, but they stand in obligatory garrisons totally unfit for further use.

THE ZUBAIDAH CANAL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of the origin and source of the Zubaidah canal:—"It is related that one night Zubaidah Khatun, wife of Caliph Harun al Rashid, of Baghdad, saw in a dream, that she was suckling all the true believers of the universe. Next morning she sent a female slave to an old learned man to enquire the explanation of the dream—as if the slave had seen the dream. Upon enquiry she was told that it was not her dream, that it was far beyond her position to experience such a thought in sleep. There upon the slave returned to her mistress and related what had passed between her and the learned man. Zubaidah Khatun then summoned the Maulavi to her presence and requested him to explain the meaning of the dream she had seen. The learned man congratulated the Queen upon her honourable dream, and said that she would have the good fortune of doing a generous act with which the Mahomedans throughout the world would be pleased with her. She asked, what act could that be? The Maulavi replied that Mussulmans from all parts of the world collect together at Makkah (Mecca) once a year, where there is great scarcity of water. If Her Highness would be pleased to build a canal, she would thereby remove the greatest difficulty experienced by the pilgrims, and they would quench their thirst with the water thereof, and she would receive the eternal reward of charity. Zubaidah being highly pleased with the explanation of the dream, ordered at once to build a canal to Makkah and the Mount Arafat, where *Najj* is performed. And it was constructed from Jabal Kara (a distance of about 30 miles from the holy city of Makkah) to Makkah *via* Arafat, centuries ago; the sweet water of which is still used by the hosts of pilgrims who annually collect there."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY,

Town Hall, meeting of Justices, 5 p.m.
Band, H. M.'s 2-11th Regt. Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "La Fille de Madame Angot," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd inst.:—Ellora (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday—Mozaffer (s), from Moulmein; Mongolia (s), Southampton; Umballa (s) Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd inst:—Calder (s), to the Persian Gulf. Yesterday—Euphrates (s), to Liverpool; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

WITH reference to the cruise of the May Frere on Monday last, we find that we were in error in stating that Messrs. Corke and Jolly were on board that day.

SION FEAST.—The annual titular feast of our *Lady of Good Counsel* will be celebrated on Sunday next, the 9th instant. Low masses will be at 8 and 9 and the solemn high mass at 10 a.m.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Cassoo Verjee was yesterday sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for stealing a box and a pair of scales, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Govind Panjoo.

THEFT.—Vallee Mahomed Gooljar was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 14-8 in cash and four silver rings belonging to Nubbeebux Imaum. He was sentenced to six week's rigorous' imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dadur Road on view of the body of a Hindu lad, named Motee Hurry, who was accidentally drowned whilst bathing in a quarry hole. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—John Mullens, a European seaman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a coat, valued at Re. 1-4, belonging to Sirdarmul Jetha. He was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Caitan Custo, a Goanese lad, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver chain and a piece of alpacca, valued at Rs. 21-8, the property of prisoner's master. Francis Rodrigues. He was sentenced to receive six stripes with a rattan.

THEFT.—Narotum Mooljee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a document purporting to be a valuable security for Rs. 100, and also a Government currency note for Rs. 10, the property of Caniram Govindram. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45:—

March	Bastia	Gardner
Overture	Bauer und Ditcher	Suppe
Valses	Jungherren Tanze	Gung'l
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
Valses	Die Internationalen	Gung'l
Galop	Berlin	Michaelis

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Goolam Hoosein Husainkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession a quantity of cotton, valued at Rs. 5, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He being an old offender, was fined Rs. 30, or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE OF ELOPEMENT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, James Hudson was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. Webb with kidnapping Edith Shaw (a daughter of a Mrs. Royals), a minor, under the age of 16 years, from her legal guardianship. The case was heard in chambers. Defendant produced several letters addressed to him by the girl, Edith Shaw, imploring him (defendant) to elope with her. The magistrate, considering the circumstances of the case, sentenced the prisoner to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAHABLESHWAR.—A lady writes from Mahableshwar that the station is quite full now, and those who have waited for Sir James Fergusson's coming will not easily find a corner. Some people are bringing up tents; but a very nice bamboo and mud house can be got up for Rs. 20, quite good enough for a bachelor. If the Superintendent would only allow of its erection among the trees opposite Frere Hall, gentlemen could mess there. The little place that was used as a travellers' bungalow in the cold weather is now done away with, as it belonged to the sanitarium, which is more than full. Our correspondent never saw such a fight for room on any previous visit. —*Deccan Herald.*

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

MISS CLARA STANLEY appears as Clairette and Miss Bertha Hoctor as Madlle. Lange in this favourite opera to-night. There can be little doubt as to the manner of its production, with these young ladies in the leading parts, and success may be confidently predicted.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

ASCENSION DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH MAY.

7-3 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
N.B.—During the present month the Sunday services will be held at 7-30 a.m., and 6 p.m.

S. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THE Day of Intercession for Missions will be observed this year by an United Service in the Cathedral at 6 o'clock this evening, to be followed to-morrow (the Feast of the Ascension) by a Celebration of the Holy Communion at ½ past 7 a.m. and Choral Evensong with Sermon at 6 p.m.

The Sermon at the United Service this evening will be reached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

WILSON'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

THE farewell performance of the Great World Circus on Monday night was a grand success. The intimation that the new Governor would be present attracted crowds. The large pavilion was thronged, and on the appearance of Sir James Fergusson, he was received enthusiastically with cheers, especially by the natives, the audience rising in a body on H. E. entering. The State box, which was occupied by Sir James and Staff, the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre, and the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Ashburner, was tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mr. Wilson, with festoons of flowers, &c., and was surrounded by the Governor's body guard in their handsome uniforms. The troupe stimulated perhaps by the packed appearance of the house exerted themselves to give satisfaction, and their efforts resulted in a performance that was decidedly one of the best given by this caterer for public amusement in Bombay.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual rifle meeting of the Western India Rifle Association has been fixed for the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th October. The association this year has been thrown open to the whole of India, as a tentative measure. The following changes from last year are introduced:—

1. No match rifle can be shot for the championship. There are five matches opened specially for match rifles.
2. A tent may be pitched over the firing point.
3. Match rifles may be wiped out after every shot, but other rifles only after every series of shots.
4. The Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting Silver Medal is given this year for the first time.
5. For the sportsmen's contests, the six shots at each distance should be fired in 3 minutes or the score will not count. The hits are to be signalled by flags after the 6 shots have been fired. For these matches two shots are allowed on payment of the entrance fee each time, but only one prize can be taken.

THE ARMY COMMISSION.

MEMORANDUM BY SIR F. P. HAINES.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief:—

I. In connection with the few remarks I have to offer on the Report of the Military Commission which is now before us for review, I should wish to place on record here the fact that I opposed the assembly of this body on grounds which subsequent events have, in my opinion, fully justified. I shall ever regret that its sittings were continued after the virtual break up of its component parts on the 6th September, for so greatly was the constitution of the Commission then altered, that it cannot be said to have retained in any way the elements designed for it by the Government of India. Generals Roberts and Macpherson, Colonels Baker and MacGregor where at once removed from the sphere of their labors with the Commission; General Lumsden was virtually withdrawn at the same period, for his duties as Chief of the Staff most fully occupied his time, and it was not until the arrival of Major-General Greaves that he was able to give any continuous service to the Commission. A great portion of this time must have been taken up in the penning of the minute of dissent which he has recorded against one of the vital principles adopted by the Commission.

II. Brigadier-General Phayre arrived late; Brigadier-General O'Connell still later; not more than a week before the great exodus of the military members took place. It may be noted that Brigadier-General O'Connell joins Major-General Lumsden in his dissent.

III. It is, therefore, certain that but very few meetings of the whole body, as constituted by the Government of India, could have been held.

IV. It is much to be regretted that this strong body of military opinion should not have been available or only available in a fitful manner, for the purpose of influencing throughout, the matter and tone of the Report, for I feel sure that much now stands on the record, which could not have been allowed to stand, had the Report been subject to the careful revision of its various chapters in detail by the full Commission.

V. Perhaps it was necessary to depreciate the value of the past and present military administration, in order that a case might be made out for that which is now sought, to be introduce. It is nowhere admitted that competent officers capable of understanding and appreciating our position in India, and its military requirements, have been at the head of our armies in this country, or that they have had competent staff officers to assist them. The reverse, if not broadly stated, is manifestly implied; an assertion of thorough competence is reserved for the Army Corps Commanders of the future, and the excellent Staff Officers to be provided for them. The services of Major-General Lumsden as Adjutant-General, and of Major-General Roberts as Quartermaster-General, are standing protests against such an imputation.

VI. I am no believer in the class of perfection which is claimed for all appointments to be made under the new system, but anticipate as many failures under it, as under the present, for human nature will continue to err whether in the person of the selector or of those selected.

REMARKS ON REPORT OF COMMISSION.

The Commander-in-Chief In India.

1. It is difficult for me to write upon the future position and functions of the Commander-in-Chief in India, without appearing to be influenced by personal considerations. So great a portion of my term of command has, however, passed away, that it is more than likely that the recommendations contained in these proceedings, will not be given effect to or rejected within the time which may be left to me. I have no hesitation in saying that if the recommendations of the Commission be carried out, the Commander-in-Chief in India in reality ceases to exist. In the first place he becomes a Commander-in-Chief without an army, and in the next, his severance from the Supreme Council cuts him off from all share in the government of the country and from the sources of knowledge regarding its internal administration and its foreign relations, which the Commander-in-Chief in India ought to possess, if he is to perform the most important functions of his office with the greatest advantage to the interests of the State. The very essence of the proposal that the armies in India should be organized on the basis of four Army Corps commanded by four Lieutenant-Generals, consists in the delegation to these commanders of full power to dispose of all possible details connected with the forces under their command. The name of Commander-in-Chief is indeed reserved to him, but he is stripped of everything like real command over troops. The Commander-in-Chief is in fact entirely withdrawn from the field and relegated to the bureau. He is not "to be employed as at present on the annual inspection of regiments, but is to confine his visits to the large military centres of India and to Camps of Exercise."

2. Camps of Exercise are but of infrequent occurrence. In the course of five years' tenure of command at Madras, I saw but one. Since 1876 there has been no such thing in Bengal. The official inspection of regiments and batteries is an important part to the duty of Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts, and the Inspector-General of Artillery, and it is a misuse of terms to say, that the Commander-in-Chief is so employed at present. True, when in the course of his cold weather tours he visits military stations, be they large or small military centres, he orders a parade of all the troops, or sees them in detail as circumstances may demand. He observes personally the state of the troops, their efficiency in the field, as well as the measure of comfort they enjoy in barracks. Such visits and inspections moreover enable him to judge more accurately as to the value of the reports rendered by the inspecting officers. These are not of uniform value, and never will be. The opportunity of thus being brought into personal contact with the troops, either massed or in fractions, as he may consider most desirable, is a privilege no Commander-in-Chief would forego.

3. I affirm that the disclaimer to diminish the substantial power and authority of the Commander-in-Chief in India, contained in para. 148, is wholly contradicted by the statement of duties said in the following paras. to be reserved to him, but which are in reality delegated to the Lieutenant-Generals, who, in accordance with the scheme of the Commission, are invested with the fullest control, embracing the functions now discharged by the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay. In fact, the only duties left to the Commander-in-Chief in India are in their nature essentially bureaucratic, and it is difficult to realize the limits to which the scope of his control would extend without trenching on the executive command entrusted to the Army Corps Commanders. Now the duties which are here so fully detailed as pertaining to the Commander-in-Chief in time of peace and war, are stated in such a manner as to lead the casual reader to suppose that they are matters, which hitherto had received no attention whatever. On the contrary they, one and all, have received the very closest attention. The conduct of the troops now in the field, does not lead one to suppose that, however much the Commander-in-Chief and the able officers of his Staff, may have been otherwise employed, that they have systematically neglected the equipment, training, whether tactical or educational, or the discipline of the Army, in time of peace. The question of supply and transport in time of peace, and up to a well defined point in time of war is not in any sense under the Commander-in-Chief. I believe no army staff in the world is better supplied with information under all these heads, or more constantly under the necessity of applying such knowledge than the army in India.

4. Then again in time of war, the Commission report that all questions connected with the field equipment, organization of bodies of troops, their embarkation, and disembarkation when proceeding by sea or river, and their movement by rail or road, in a word the mobilization of the army for various services, seem to them to be subjects involving deep study, watchfulness, and constant preparation. This is true, tritely true, but is it supposed that hitherto these subjects have not been carefully studied, duly watched over and prepared for? So much has this been the case, that every demand made upon the military authorities to furnish a scheme of military operations to accomplish specified objects, has been complied with within 48 hours of the time of its receipt. Delay has frequently occurred in coming to a decision on the Commander-in-Chief's plans the supply of transport has not been forthcoming, or the tactical unit has not been completed by a prompt sanction to the appointment of Brigade Staff as recommended. These matters are all beyond the Commander-in-Chief's control, but they throw a bad complexion over our military organization, which is discredited in the eyes of the public. The military organization is called effete, and the distribution of the army unscientific. I affirm that the military organisation is as full of vitality and power at the present moment, as it can possibly become under the changes proposed to be introduced. Had the Commission well considered the events which have occurred in the immediate past, they must have been well aware that the responsible military advisers of Government are not deficient in a knowledge of the means and appliances for the mobilisation of troops or of the best mode of using them. Witness the arrangements for the transport of 7,000 men to the Mediterranean. These were all thought out at head-quarters, and most admirably carried into effect at Bombay. Then our heavy concentration of troops at Quettah, Thull and Peshawar from which points our forces were launched into Afghanistan on the same day.

5. I maintain that so far as could be done by those having no control over outlay, all was as well and promptly done under the present unregenerate system of Army Administration, as could have been done under the system now proposed.

6. The Commission strongly affirm that the Commander-in-Chief as a Member of Council, holds a most anomalous position towards the Government he serves as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. There is, I think, some grave misconception here. It is well understood, and the dictum has never been cavilled at either by my illustrious predecessors or by me, that in military as well as in matters, the Governor-General in Council is supreme, and that orders issued under such authority must be obeyed; but I distinctly affirm, that the discussion which should precede the issue of orders regarding important military measures, whether bearing on the preparation and dispatch of troops on field service, or affecting the improvement of the army, cannot be prejudiced by the active participation in it of the Commander-in-Chief as a Member of Council. Be it remembered that he is also the Viceroy's intimate and chief responsible adviser in all military matters. If on such points disagreements occur, they are, I maintain, wholesome differences of opinion which sometimes disappear under the influence of ventilation. They are at all events settled authoritatively, and orders at this point are absolutely accepted and carried out to the best of his ability by the Commander-in-Chief. I can assist the Commission to no instance of bitter and acrimonious discussion which has arisen out of a matter which has been constitutionally discussed in Council, though perhaps some such may have occurred between this and 1832.

7. The Commission rightly report that it is the Commander-in-Chief's contant duty to be urging on Government the expenditure of money for the improvement of the army, and that officers and men look to him to press their claims, and provide for their requirements. The claims and requirements of officers and men are mostly personal, which being governed by the Pay Code or other Regulation, are seldom the subjects of a second reference, and as a rule give rise to no after discussion at all. Those affecting the improvement of the army, or changes in its constitution are matters of large import, and may well receive the close attention both from the Executive Council and from the Commander-in-Chief.

8 As a matter of fact, questions of the highest importance only come before the Commander in-Chief as Member of Council, after he has once considered them through the Adjutant-General or Quartermaster-General, and it has often occurred to me that if the Commander-in-Chief, as Member of Council, were in closer contact with the Viceroy, than he is at present during the passage of military questions through the departments, up to the point at which they are decided, things would work more satisfactorily than they now do. The following statements regarding the course of military business will illustrate my views. All matters requiring the sanction of Government are submitted by the Adjutant-General or Quartermaster-General. They are addressed to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, and are minuted on in that department, and submitted to the Military Member, who in his turn minutes and submits to the Viceroy. If the Viceroy is in accord with the Military Member and the Commander-in-Chief, the affair is settled and orders are issued, or, if the Military Member and the Viceroy are in accord, the thing is equally settled and orders issued. The Commander-in-Chief, although a Member of Council, has not except under very special circumstances the privilege of seeing the notes or the information on which the adverse decision has been passed on his reference. He has no opportunity of being instructed by the fresh light which may have been thrown upon the matter, either by the Military Department or by the Military Accountant-General. In many cases this would be such as to induce him cordially to concur in the final action of Government, but on the other hand, he might at times be able to combat such decision and justify his original reference even in the face of objections.

9. The above being the course which reference between the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief ordinarily take, it will be seen that there is but little room for the exercise of acrimonious and bitter discussion, I can never admit these terms as applicable to a free statement of views or full discussion.

10. I greatly prefer the method of transacting business which obtains in Madras, and I suppose Bombay. There the subjects are treated exactly as in Bengal up to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, and there being no Military Member of Council, all papers go with the Secretary's minute to the Governor. If the Governor is in accord with the Commander-in-Chief, the matter is settled, if not, all papers are referred back to the Commander-in-Chief as Member of Council, with all the light the department has been able to throw upon it. The Commander-in-Chief is either convinced, or he has an opportunity of writing a minute of dissent, when the affair becomes one for the Council to decide. I rack my memory in vain for any recollections of acrimonious correspondence or discussion, arising out of this more open method of transacting business.

11. The Madras method is more in accord with a Commander-in-Chief's Membership of Council, and with the theory of his having as such, a potential influence on decisions affecting military administration up to the last phase of each question, whereas the Commander-in-Chief in India has not that firm, continuous hold, on the transaction of military business, which I believe it was the intention on Parliament to entrust him with, when, in addition to that office, power was retained to confer upon him the position of an Extraordinary Member of the Supreme Council. The anomalous position of the Commander-in-Chief in India is further illustrated by the fact, that when he visits a minor Presidency, he supersedes the local Commander-in-Chief, who from that moment ceases to have a vote in Council, "and we have the anomaly of two Commanders-in-Chief in the same place, both exercising control over the same army."

12. These visits of the Commander-in-Chief in India to the minor Presidencies are of rare occurrence, but when they have taken place, I doubt if the Commander-in-Chief in India has ever taken his seat in Local Council, or in any way performed an executive act in supersession of the Presidental Commander-in-Chief. Lord Napier of Magdala visited Madras when I was in command, but in no sense did he supersede me in any one of my functions. I have visited Bombay, and have never exercised control in any shape or form over the Bombay Army in supersession of its Chief, neither have I ever sat in Council there. No doubt the power to do all this exists, but there is that degree of courtesy and good feeling prevailing among the officers of the British and Indian Armies, which would prevent the actual occurrence of the anomaly on which much stress is laid in Para. 112. Some palpable cause must have arisen before a Commander-in-Chief in India would exercise this prerogative.

13. I am entirely opposed to the abolition of the Presidential system of army administration and command. In preference to the scheme of army corps under Lieutenant-Generals, and under the General supervision of the Commander-in-Chief in India, as propounded by the Commission, I would maintain the system as it exists to-day. These armies are available at any moment for whatever duty the Government of India may demand from them. They are complete in every branch of military organization, arms, equipment, the supply of all military stores and munitions of war. All these are provided under local arrangements, but also under the supervision of the Government of India—a supervision which ought to be a sufficient safeguard against undue accumulations on the one hand, or of the existence of deficiencies on the other. Let this supervision, however, be as light and as free from exacting and minute interference, as that which the Commission propose should be applied to their Lieutenant-Generals.

14. The existence of three separate Governments, and of three separate armies under them, is a distinct source of safety and of power to the State, which a mere army corps lightly connected with the local power, and reporting to a distinct, unseen, and somewhat mythical superior could give.

15. It is surely a mistake to assert, as the Commission have asserted, that the local Government have no real power and control over their own armies, on the contrary is not the reverse the fact? and is it not the case that in all matters within their budget estimates, subject also to Pay and Army Regulations, that they have control over every matter concerning their respective armies? True it is, that when these points have to be overstepped, if a bheestie's pay has to be increased or a sweeper extra to the establishment entertained, then a reference to the Government of India has to be made and sanction obtained—a sanction which is sometimes withheld to the creation of friction, and that class of impatience which is sure to be generated by minute, perhaps unnecessary, control. The Commission have thought it worthwhile to put forward incidents of this class, as instances of mal-administration and impuissance on the part of local Governments. They must surely have been aware, that it is within the power of the Government of India to do away with all such absurdities, by delegating to local Governments power to deal with such minutiæ, and by imposing upon themselves due restraint, when tempted to exercise interference which can be only irritating, because uncalled for in matters unconnected with important general questions, or which being of minor or local interest only, can be best settled by the local authorities. Further, it is apparent that unless such power be delegated to the Lieutenant-Generals of Army Corps, like references and friction will arise with them, as is now the case between Commander-in Chief, local Governments, and the Government of India. If the necessity for such references is to be done away with, I should prefer seeing the spending power delegated to the Commander-in-Chief of the local army, subject to the local Government, instead of to the Commanders of Army Corps.

16. The Bengal Army and the Panjab Frontier Force have always existed under the immediate supervision, and direct administration of the Government of India, a supervision much more intimate than that which could possibly be afforded to the more distant armies of Madras and Bombay. These, on the contrary have, on account of their remoteness from the seat of the Supreme Government, been more intimately affiliated with and administered by the local Governments. These Governments and these armies are in my opinion separate and distinct sources of power and safety, which have been most judiciously contrived to act powerfully on any class of danger that can befall us in the very strange and anomalous position in which we find ourselves as rulers of this great country. I am firmly of opinion that the lines laid down by our forefathers for us are the safest, and that on these we should be contented to move.

(To be continued.)

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE KOHISTANI CHIEFS.

THE following is the full text of the speech made by Mr. Lepel Griffin, at the Durbar held at Kabul, to the Kohistani Chiefs, dismissing them to their homes, as telegraphed to the *Pioneer*. About 100 were present, and certain who had been most active in trying to establish friendly relations were rewarded with small *khilluts*.

Mr. Lepel Griffin said:—Your paper of requests has been carefully considered, and until some decision is given by the Government it is your duty, and it will be to your advantage, to remain quiet in your villages. Do not vainly imagine you will obtain anything by clamour and opposition. You have seen that the people of Ghazni, Logar, Maidan and Wardak have not been able to withstand for a moment the British arms, and have been punished for their hostility. The only fruit of their opposition is that they have to pay every penny; their revenue would otherwise have been remitted. You will tell those of your leaders who are not now present that the British Government will not tolerate disturbances, and collections of armed men in the neighbourhood of Kabul. All now assembled must disperse at once home. If they do not attend to this advice any misfortune they suffer will be their own fault. Two Sirdars of position are now being sent by the Government through Kohistan, and you will ensure their safety. The hostages sent by Mir Butcha as a guarantee of their security I do not require; the British army is itself to be sufficient guarantee for the observance of promises made by you. Your professions of friendship are accredited, and you may rest assured that while the Government will at once punish any hostile action, its chief desire is to be and remain friends with you.

DESERTERS.

THE following reports of deserters from the 22nd and 67th Regiments of Foot are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. 18Bde.—202, Private Micheal Wynne.
Age,—29 years 2 months
Size,—5 feet 4¾ inches
Color of—
Complexion, fresh, hair, light brown; eyes grey.
Date of Desertion,—17th April 1880.
Place of Desertion, Deolali.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd February 1871.
At what place Enlisted,—Kildare Ireland
Parish and County in which born,—Beymagh, Banagher King's County.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat.
Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimental haversack and water bottle.
REMARKS,—None

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 18 Bde.—936, Private Robert Roy
Age.—27 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, auburn; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—17th April 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Deolali
Date of Enlistment,—2nd March 1876.
At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancaster.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Boiler-maker
Coat or Jacket.—
Waistcoat,— ...
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental haversack and water bottle.
REMARKS—None.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2,386, Private John Greenhalgh.
Age,—39 years.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—About the 22nd April 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Deolali.
Date of Enlistment—12th March 1859.
At what Place Enlisted,—Manchester.
Parish and County in which born,—Manchester, Lancashire.
Marks,—Scar over right eye.
Trade,—Dyer.
Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental.
REMARKS,—None.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

THE *Standard* publishes the following letter with reference to Indian gold mines:—

The prospectus of the "Indian Grange Gold Mining Company," advertised in the columns of *The Standard*, states that specimens of quartz from the Tunnel "excavated by Mr. Harris were collected on the spot by Captain P. G. Watts and submitted to Mr. Brough Smyth, who stated that they were as rich for gold as any he had seen in the Wynaad District." I have very carefully examined Mr. Brough Smyth's Report just published by the India Office. Amongst the one hundred and thirty-seven analyses made by which the average richness of the Wynaad quartz is approximately ascertained, there is no mention of any quartz from the Grange Estate; but the last paragraph but one in the Report is as follows:—"Two samples of stone sent from the Chumberra Estate by Mr. Lamp; twelve collected from Charrambadi and Vallerymulla; one from the Grange Estate, sent by Captain Ponsonby Watts; one from the Eagle Estate, sent by George Salmon; two from Terriott and Glenmary Estate, sent by Mr. Percy Batty; two from Cheppa Toda, and three from Glenlee Estate, Manantoddy, sent by Mr. J. H. Anderson, were tested, and gold was found in minute particles in fourteen." It appears, therefore, that a statement of extraordinary strength, on which the public are invited to risk their money, rests at present on the *ipse dixit* of the vendors, who are the "Promoters of the Company." I suggest that the Directors be called upon to furnish additional evidence on the subject.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Railway Station, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of E Coole, Esq., the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, desert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, vegetable dish, ice pitcher, tea and coffee pots, salvers, spoons and forks cutlery, and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising, drawing room, dining, pier, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawingroom, easy-folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, book and hat, stand, whatnots, chiffonier, teapoys, screens, writing table, iron four post bedsteads, steady camp cot, chest of drawers, clothes press, brussels carpet, pictures, table ornaments, flower-vases, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. IN PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. A quantity of sound and damaged grey, white and coloured piece goods in small lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY next, the 7th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Retreat, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy & Co., a bagatelle table, a light English built office brougham, &c., the property of the late Ernest Menesse, Esq. the same comprises rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet liquer and pickle frames, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher tea service, table, chamber, and piano candlesticks, table lamps, cutlery and handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining pier, side, writing dressing and wash hand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy folding rocking arm and without arm chairs four posts bedsteads, almyras, chest of drawers clothes and gown presses, wardrobe dressing and cheval, glasses, a sweet toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., a bagatelle table with balls and cues, hand and table sewing machines, handsome engravings and oil paintings, hanging argand and kerosine oil lamps, clocks, table ornaments, flower vases, Brussel and Cambay carpets dispense and cook room furniture, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built light office brogham.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the Tank Bunder.
200 superior first class Moulmeine teak squares in small convenient lots.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, in the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld.
A quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c, the property of Mr. J. Allen, Ordinance Department.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an English built waggonette by W. Thompson, Perth, a light office palky shigram nearly new, &c., the property of A. C. Watt, Esq., C. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS AND A LIGHT COMFORTABLE BROUGHAM AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba near the Parsee Sanitarium.
A number of choice plants in pots and a light comfortable circular front brougham, the property of Mr. F. A. Spencer changing his residence.
Will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POYDHONEE.

On TUESDAY the 18th Instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Luxmeebai, widow of the late Venayekrow Juggunathjee Sunkersett, Esq., and administratrix with the will annexed of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., the undermentioned valuable property.
All the messuage property hereditaments and tenements situate at Poydhonee without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of the Fort containing by admeasurement 313 square yards more or less and numbered in the books of the Collector No. and which said property is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Coppersmith Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bai, Jaiba, the wife of Sorabjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the west by the Parell Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and partly by the property of Bai Rachoobai, wife of Sorabjee, Hormusjee Cooper, and which premises are assessed under No. and are now in the occupation of Luxmeebai, widow of Venachrow Juggunath Sunkersett and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1880.

NOTICES.

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A handsome pair of Grey Arab horses, 5 and 6 years, 14-2, high, quiet, steady and good goers in single and double harness, both ride. Rs. 1,200.
A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.
A Grey pair of Pegu ponies, 13-2 high, with neat shaped Victoria Phaeton and set of double harness. The Turn-out is in capital order, and nearly new, Rs. 1,100.
A Bay Arab horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, carries himself well, would make a good charger, Rs. 600.
A Chesnut Arab horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, very quiet, thoroughly trained and steady Charger. Rs. 500.
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A Chesnut Waler Cob, 14-2 high, a good saddle horse, and fast in harness. Rs. 300.
A Grey Arab horse, 9 years, 14-2 high, a well broken Cavalry Charger. Rs. 400.
A very handsome well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken to single harness and very smart in a dog cart, Rs. 600.
A Nutmeg Grey horse, 5 years, 15-1 high, rides and drives, a good brougham horse, Rs. 400.
A Grey Persian, 5 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.
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Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 7th April 1880.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Mongolia, Commander E. N. Edmond, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 16th ultimo. She left Suez on the 22nd, arrived at Aden on the 28th and left for Bombay on the next day. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Suson
Mr R P Alleyne
Mrs Galloway, and European female servant.
Major Bannatyne
Surg Major P Smith
Captain Bolton
Mr A McGrath
Mr G Caldecourt
Mr and Mrs Chese infant and three children
Mr H Bayley

FROM BRINDISI.

Major and Mrs Wortley and son and European male servant
Mr F D Davies
Mrs Darrale

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs da Costa, child and infant.
Mr Allan

Vessels spoken, on the 28th April s.s. Teviot of London off Aden; H.M.'s Euphrates, at 14 10 north, long 50-10 east on April 29 h, 2 p.m.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 9TH APRIL TO 16TH APRIL.]

Prince Leopold on 14th April laid the foundation stone of a new High School for Boys at Oxford, and at the subsequent luncheon the Prince spoke approvingly of public school education.

The Queen has conferred the distinction of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon Sir S. Northcote and Lord J. Manners.

The Rev. J. C. Ryle, Dean of Salisbury, has been appointed by the Queen Bishop of the newly constituted diocese of Liverpool.

It is announced that an Earldom has been conferred upon Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India.

It is reported that Peerages will be conferred upon Sir A. Guinness, Sir L. Palk, Sir I. Guest, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and one or two other members of the late House of Commons.

The current of success at the general Election has continued to run strongly in favour of the Liberals, and shows at present a total Liberal gain of 111 seats The most important results during the week have been the return of Lord Hartington for North-East Lancashire, Mr. W. H. Fitzwilliam and Mr. W H. Leatham for South-East Yorkshire, Colonel Stanley for North Lancashire, and Mr. Parnell for Meath. Sir R. Temple was defeated in East Worcestershire. Mr. Parnell has been returned for Cork City and also for the counties of Meath and Mayo.

Election riots have occurred at Rotherham, where the aid of cavalry was required to clear the streets; at Neston, in Cheshire; at Shaftesbury and at several places in North Lancashire. In several Irish towns, notably Portadown and Tulamore, there were serious disturbances.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to accept to the proposed complimentary reception upon his arrival in London.

In an interview with a correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* Mr. Gladstone repudiated all sympathy with Russian aggression and disclaimed any hostility towards Austria, but he avowed his repugnance to any encroachments upon the freedom of other nationalities.

Mr. John Bright has consented to become a candidate for the office of Lord Rector of Glasgow University in succession to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Roger Montgomerie has been appointed Deputy Clerk Register for Scotland, in place of Mr. W. P. Dundas, resigned.

Mr. J. S. Wright, who was recently elected a Liberal M. P. for Nottingham, died suddenly while attending a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council.

Lord Hampton, better known as a former member of the House of Commons under the name of Sir J. Pakington, and lately First Civil Service Commissioner, died on Friday, aged 80. The deaths are also announced of Professor Sharpey, of the London University, and of the Rev. T. J. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newport.

A deputation of Irish Roman Catholic Peers, prelates, and other dignitaries presented an address of congratulation on Saturday to Cardinal Newman at Birmingham.

The renewed suit in the Arches Court for the deprivation of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie for disobedience to the monition pronounced against him was concluded on 10th April but judgment was deferred.

The "fluke" epidemic among cattle and sheep has spread most extensively in Sussex, and Colonel Barttelot, M. P., stated at Lewes that hardly an animal sent to market was free from the disease.

A collision has occurred at the mouth of the Thames between the steamer Hawk, from Antwerp, and the ship Calypso, bound for New Zealand. The last-mentioned vessel sank, but the crew and passengers were saved.

A large still at Messrs. Burt's creosote works at Sivertown, North Woolwhich, exploded on 12th April, killing 11 of the workmen and injuring many others.

The engine of the train which fell from the Taybridge has been raised, and upon examination, it was found that the machinery was in motion at the moment of the accident. Three other bodies of persons drowned have since been brought up.

An Army pensioner, named Illing, living at Woodstock, fired at and dangerously wounded a woman named Smith, who had disapproved his acquaintance with her daughter.

A convict warder at Portsmouth has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing money intrusted to him by the friends of convicts under his charge.

Peter Conway, who had been convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, was executed on the 14th April in Omagh Gaol.

OBITUARY.—Col. E. O'B. Horsford, Ben. S. C.; J. Hutt, late Mad. C. S.; Col. J. Pogson, Bo. Inf.; Lord Hampton, G. C. B.; Rev. Lord Charles Hervey; Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Armstrong, C. B.; Gen. J. A. Ballard, C. B.; W. C. Hutchinson, Indian Public Works; Dr. W. Sharpey, F. R. S.; Com. C. J. F. Campbell, R. N.; T. J. Seppings, Mayor of King's Lynn; J. S. Wright, M. P. for Nottingham; R. Fortune, the Oriental traveller.

The Austrian papers, commenting upon the imminent change of Government in England, declare that, having regard to Mr. Gladstone's avowed sympathies with national aspirations, the German and Austrian alliance must be more firmly cemented, in order to be prepared against a possible Franco-Russian alliance, approved by England and Italy.

The French press comment with moderation on the result of the General Election in Great Britain, and the majority appear to consider that no essential change will be thereby produced in foreign affairs.

The Italian papers are more outspoken in their gratification at the Liberal success, and contrast Mr. Gladstone's consistent sympathy with Italy with the coldness which they attribute to Lord Beaconsfield's Government, towards the national aspirations of the Italian people.

A rumour that Count Munster was about to retire from the German Embassy in London, on account of Prince Bismarck's dissatisfaction at his failure to foresee the Liberal successes in England, is not credited in Berlin

M. Jules Ferry, speaking at a provincial meeting, assured his audience that the Government were fully determined to carry the anti-Jesuit decrees into full operation.

The Government of the Porte, although exhibiting uneasiness at the approaching change of Government in England, is preparing to meet it by a commencement of the reforms long urged unsuccessfully by Sir H. Layard. In the meantime, the semi-official journals of Constantinople inveigh against the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, whom they accuse of having misled and betrayed the Porte.

The Austrian Ministry has been unexpectedly defeated in the Reichsrath upon a question connected with the Budget, but it is not yet known whether the Ministry will accept the vote as one of want of confidence.

In the Italian Chamber a contest which had been pending for several days was on the 14th April brought to a conclusion, and Signor Coppino, the Ministerial candidate, was elected president by a narrow majority.

Prince Gortchakoff still remains in a very precarious condition, and at St. Petersburg but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A semi-official statement of the Russian dispute with China has been published at St. Petersburg, which states that the question raised is one affecting all European Powers, and that Great Britain is acting in harmony with Russia upon this occasion.

The United States House of Representatives has, by a strictly party vote, passed an amendment to the Army Bill, prohibiting the employment of Federal troops at political elections.

General Grant has visited several cities in the South, and has been generally well received.

General Sir P. L. M'Dougall has assumed chief command of the forces in Canada.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr D M Gardner, B C S
Mr E B Thornhill, B C S
Mr C J O'Donnell, B C S
Mr R Wood, B Uncov
Mr R L D Gompertz, B Uncov
Mr J D Jameson, B Uncov
Mr E B Purchase, B Uncov
Sub-Conductor T Hindle, B
Mr J B Spedding, M C S
Mr L R Burrows, M C S
Depty-Surg-General P G Fitz-Gerald, M D, M
Mr W Sandwith, Bo C S
Mr R H Vincent, Bo Uncov
Lieut Gen H St Clair Wilkins, R Bo Eng
Capt C M Ryves, Bo Inf

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Posford, B C S, 3 mo
Mr E Boden, B Uncov, 4 mo
Mr F Ancell, B Uncov, 6 mo
Mr G M Robinson, D Uncov, 6 mo
Maj W B Craigie, B Cav, 6 mo
Maj O M Graham, B S C, 6 mo
Capt F A Remington, B S C, 6 mo
Maj W Stoddart, M S C, 6 mo
Capt T Price, M S C, 6 mo
Capt A F Wilkinson, M Inf, 6 mo
Surg D H Cullimore, M, 6 mo
Col T Waddington, Bo S C, 4 mo
Lieut-Col T L Fraser, Bo L C, 6 mo

REMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Col M R Haig, Bo S C
Lieut E Wergo, Bo C S
Lieut J F Thatcher, Bo S C

CASUALTIES.—Colonel E O'B Horsford, Bengal Staff Corps, April 10; J Hutt, Esq., late Madras C S, April 9; Colonel John Pogson, Bombay Infantry, April 14.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, April 16.)

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE new Parliament is almost complete. With the exception of the members for the Scott Universities and for Orkney and Shetland, all the members have now been elected. The number of members returned (of whom a full list up to Friday morning will be found on another page) is 647. Their political classification is as follows:—Liberals, 350; Conservatives, 236; Home Rulers, 60. The net Liberal gain, not including six Conservative seats won by Home Rulers, is 104, and the Liberal majority over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined is 57. The result of the elections of the past week has been a gain of 22 additional seats for the Liberals, won wholly in the counties. The principal contest was that in North-East Lancashire, where Lord Hartington and Mr. F. W. Grafton won two seats by a majority of 1 282 over the Conservatives who stood highest on the poll. At the last election the numbers were—Mr. J. M. Holt (C), 4,578; Mr. J. P. C. Starkie (C), 4,488; Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth (L), 4,401; Lord Edward Cavendish (L), 4,297. In East Worcestershire the Liberals gained two seats, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the late member for Whitby, being returned at the head of the poll; and Sir Richard Temple, the late Governor of Bombay, being 456 behind Mr. Hastings, the second Liberal candidate. The numbers were:—Mr. W. H. Gladstone (L), 4,879; Mr. G. W. Hastings (L), 4,833; Sir R. Temple (C), 4,345; Mr. H. Allsopp (C), 4,257. In Buckinghamshire, Mr. Rupert Carington, who in September, 1876, unsuccessfully contested the seat vacated by the Prime Minister on his elevation to the peerage, has taken the place of Mr. Nathaniel Lambert, a Liberal supporter of the Ministerial foreign policy. Mr. Charsley, the Independent Conservative, polled only 976 votes. In North Durham Mr. Joicey and Mr. C. M. Palmer, the Liberal candidates, came in at the head of the poll, leaving Sir G. Elliot in a minority of 809, although he polled 838 votes more than he did in June, 1874. In West Gloucestershire the Hon. R. E. S. Plunket, who in 1874 was at the head of the poll, was displaced by Lord Moreton, the eldest son of Lord Ducie, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, although Mr. Plunket polled 89 more votes than he did at the previous election. In East Cornwall the new Liberal member is Mr. Borlase, who takes the place of Mr. John Tremayne. In the Isle of Wight there was a very close contest, Mr. Evelyn Ashley defeating Mr. B T. Cotton by only 13 votes. At the election of 1874 Mr. Ashley failed to secure the seat by 9 votes. In Montgomeryshire, Mr. Stuart Rendel has displaced Mr. C. W. Williams-Wynn, who has represented the county since 1862; and in Cardiganshire, Mr. Pugh has wrested from Mr. T. E. Lloyd the seat which the latter won in 1874. In North Lincolnshire, Mr. Laycock, the Liberal candidate, was at the head of the poll, displacing Sir John Astley, one of the late Conservative members. The numbers were:—Mr. Laycock (L), 4,151; Mr. Rowland Winn (C), 3,946; Sir J. D. Astley (C), 3,856. In the southern division of the West Riding the Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam and Mr. W H. Leatham, the Liberal candidates, defeated the late Conservative members, Mr. W. S. Stanhope and Mr. L. R. Starkey. This is the first time that the three divisions of the West Riding have returned an undivided Liberal vote. In North Derbyshire Lord Edward Cavendish was returned in the place of his uncle, Lord G. H. Cavendish, who retired; and Mr. Cheetham, the second Liberal candidate, has ousted Mr. A. P. Arkwright, the late Conservative member. In South Northumberland Mr. Albert Grey defeated Mr. Edward Ridley, with whom he polled an equal number of votes two years ago; and in North Northamptonshire the Hon. R. Spencer, the Liberal candidate, ousted Mr. Stopford-Sackville, one of the late Conservative members. In Berkshire, Mr. Walter kept his seat, but Mr. Rogers, the Radical candidate, ran him very close, and polled 1,696 votes against 1,794 given to Mr. Walter. In East Devonshire Sir J. Kennaway and Colonel Walrond held their own, as did Mr. Tyssen-Amhurst and Mr. G. W. Bentinck in West Norfolk; Mr. Storer and Mr. Hildyard in South Nottinghamshire; Sir Baldwin Leighton and Mr. Severne in South Shropshire; and Mr. G. B. Gregory and Mr. Scott in East Sussex. In North Wiltshire Mr. Estcourt, the former Conservative member, was returned, and the other seat, formerly held by Sir G. Jenkinson, was given to Mr. Walter Long. In North Lancashire, the poll resulted in the return of Colonel Stanley and his colleague by a large majority, the numbers being:—Colonel Stanley (C), 8,172; General Feilden (C), 7,505; Mr. T. Storey (L), 6,500. In North Leicestershire, Lord John Manners and Colonel Burnaby, the two Conservative candidates, were returned. In Mid Cheshire also there was no change in the representation, the result of the poll being:—Hon. Wilbraham Egerton (C), 3,868; Mr. P. E. Warburton (C), 3,700; Mr. G. Latham (L), 3,374; Mr. Armitage (L), 3,247. In Scotland the Liberals won two seats—one in Roxburgshire, where Mr. A. D. Elliot, a son of Lord Minto, has ousted Sir George Douglas, and the other in South Lanarkshire, where Major Hamilton has defeated Sir Wyndham Anstruther.

IRELAND.

In Ireland Mr. Parnell, who was last week returned for Cork city, has since been elected for Meath and Mayo. In Meath, Mr. Parnell headed the poll with 2,283 votes, while 2,253 were given for Mr. Metge, one of his nominees, and only 514 for the Hon. H. Bourke, the Conservative candidate. In Mayo Mr. Parnell was returned as the colleague of Mr. O'Conor Power defeating Mr. G. E. Browne, who represented the county as a Home Ruler in the late Parliament, and was strongly supported by the Roman Catholic bishops and priests. The result of the poll was Mr. O'Conor Power (H R), 1,645; Mr. C. S. Parnell (H R), 1,565; Mr. G. E. Browne (H R), 628. Mr. Parnell, it is stated, intends to sit for Cork. In Wexford Mr. Barry and Mr. Byrne, Home Rulers, were returned; the Chevalier O'Clery being defeated, and Mr. Gibbon failing to secure the seat filled by Sir George Bowyer in the last Parliament. The numbers were:—Barry (H R), 3,075; Byrne (H R), 2,879; Gibbon (C), 846; O'Clery (H R), 457. In the county of Kilkenny Mr. Marum, a follower of Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Martin, Q. C., one of the old members were returned by large majorities over Lord Arthur Butler who contested the seat in the Conservative interest, the numbers being—Marum (H R), 2,707; Martin (H R), 2,674; Butler (C), 913. In the county of Monaghan, the old Conservative members, Sir John Leslie and Mr. Evelyn Shirley, were defeated by Messrs. Girvan and Findlater, who came forward not only as Liberals, but as advocates of the largest possible measure of tenant-right. Another seat was lost to the Conservatives in Tyrone, where Mr. Macartney secured re-election, but Lord Claud J. Hamilton, the brother of the Duke of Abercorn, who was associated with him, was beaten by Mr. Litton, a Liberal. In Armagh County Mr. J. N. Richardson, the Liberal candidate, won the seat held in the last Parliament by Sir William Verner; and in Carlow County Mr. Gray, the Lord Mayor of Dublin who lately sat for Tipperary, has with Mr. McFarlane defeated Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Bruen, the late Conservative members. In Louth Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Callan were returned, but Mr. Sullivan, who did his utmost to procure the return of Mr. Kirk in the place of Mr. Callan, has stated that he will not sit with Mr. Callan as his colleague. It is stated that Mr. Parnell intends to put Mr. Sullivan forward for the representation of Meath. Mr. Henry Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Bellingham is the son of Sir Allan Bellingham, Bart., a landed proprietor in the county, and is married to a daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough. The Home Rule Executive have adopted a resolution expressing unqualified gratification at the defeat of Mr. James Lowther, in the election for York City, on the ground that his "persistent and insolent opposition to every measure having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the people of Ireland had earned for him their deepest detestation." It was stated that 400 Irish voters polled against Mr. Lowther.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Several more election petitions are to be presented. The Colchester Conservatives have decided to petition for a scrutiny of the votes polled by Mr. Willis, Q.C., who defeated Colonel Learmonth by two votes. At a meeting of Conservatives held in Hereford on Tuesday it was determined to petition against the return of the Liberal candidates at the recent election—Messrs. Pulley and Reid—on the ground of bribery. It is also stated that the Liberals in Poole have decided to file a petition against Mr. Charles Schreiber, the newly-elected Conservative member for the borough, on the grounds of bribery, treating, and intimidation. The executive of the Liberal Three Hundred of Barnstaple have resolved to petition against the return of Sir R. Carden on the ground of bribery. The decision has, however, to be confirmed by the Three Hundred at a public meeting.

RIOTING.

More rioting has occurred. After the declaration of the poll at Shaftesbury, the mayor was stoned and hooted from the balcony of the town hall, the windows of which were smashed back and front, and the successful candidate, Captain Glyn, with his friends, were inside the hall, apparently at the mercy of the mob, who numbered several hundreds, many being strangers to the town. A powder magazine was in the lower part of the building, and the mayor expressed fears it would be fired. Shortly after this the deputy chief-constable, finding his men exhausted, stated he felt it his duty to inform Captain Glyn and his friends that their only protection was in their own power of self preservation. By means of making irons red-hot it was thought that those who came near the partially opened door might be defied. The threat that Captain Glyn would be "brained" was heard, and the greatest fears for the personal safety of the successful candidate were entertained. Captain Glyn and his friends ultimately left the town by daylight; the mob by that time having, for the most part, dispersed. Some serious rioting occurred in East Devonshire on the 9th inst. The Liberals at Newton Abbot had been exasperated by the issue of a circular printed in the Liberal colours, instructing the voters of that party to split their votes between Colonel Sterling (L) and Sir J. Kennaway (C), while in other parts of the county cards were issued directing splitting between Colonel Sterling and Colonel Walrond (C). The houses of prominent Conservatives at Newton Abbot were wrecked, and fighting went on till a late hour. A riot occurred the same evening at Rotheram after the close of the poll for the South-West Riding. The mayor read the Riot Act, and the military were called out. Extra policemen were telegraphed for from Sheffield. Two hundred police charged the mob, and the 21st Hussars rode through the High-street with drawn sabres. The Ship Inn, the headquarters of the Conservatives, was wrecked. Twenty persons were injured, and thirty-six arrests were made. The same night, after most of the police had been dismissed from Hoyland Nether, near Barnsley, a large crowd attacked the Ball Inn, the Conservative headquarters, Dr. Ritchie's house, one of the schoolrooms, and several other places, where they broke a large number of windows and did other damage. Reinforcements of police left Barnsley and succeeded in clearing the streets. The Mid-Cheshire election was carried on at Northwich on Tuesday amid great excitement. The town is strongly Liberal, and all the afternoon the mob amused themselves by throwing flour, red and blue powders, and rotten eggs at voters wearing different colours to their own. By three o'clock the excitement became intense, and Conservative voters had to run a gauntlet of missiles which were not always harmless. Fights took place at frequent intervals; stones were thrown and several men were badly hurt. Mr. Christopher Kay, a local magistrate, read the Riot Act from the steps of the Conservative committee-rooms, and the police were drawn up in a line across the end of Crownstreet. Mr. Warburton, the second Conservative candidate, was covered with flour and mud. Several gentlemen belonging to the unpopular side were thrown down and severely ill-treated, and at eight o'clock the mob began to break the windows of the Conservative committee-room. A fresh detachment of police having arrived with cutlasses from Winsford, the rioting was restrained; but it was feared that the declaration of a result adverse to the popular side would be received with fresh demonstrations of violence. On Monday night an attempt was made at Barrow-in-Furness to burn an effigy of the Premier in the streets; the figure was wrested from them by the other party. A crowd of 10,000 or 12,000 persons afterwards assembled in Ramsden square, opposite the two political clubs. Some windows in the Liberal club were broken, and those of the Conservative club shared the same fate. The police charged the mob several times, but order was not restored for two hours. At a meeting called in Westport on the 8th inst. to support the candidature of Messrs. Parnell and Power, a fight took place, and a local Roman Catholic clergyman was assaulted. The disturbance arose out of remarks made reflecting on the Catholic Church and priesthood. Some of Mr. Parnell's supporters received rough treatment. At Shannon Bridge on Wednesday week the house from which Mr. Jackson, the Conservative candidate for King's County, intended making a speech was surrounded by a mob, and a great riot took place. One or two houses in which his supporters took refuge were wrecked, and Mr. Jackson himself narrowly escaped being roughly handled. When it was announced in Ballina on Thursday week that Mr. Sexton had been returned for Sligo, a procession was formed, and headed by the local band marched through the streets, breaking as they passed the windows of all known non-Parnellites.

CHARGES OF PERSONATION.

Two Conservative electors—Mr. Richard Hulse, cotton broker, and Mr. Thomas Wright, watchmaker and jeweller—were charged at Liverpool last week with personation at the South-West Lancashire election Mr. Hulse was charged with personating his father, who died ten years ago, and whose name was "George." Both defendants were entitled to vote, and it was admitted that they had been improperly given into custody. The magistrate said he had power to award £10 and costs as compensation to each of the defendants, and he did so. Mr. Wright's counsel claimed £150, and the magistrate said he was at liberty to bring an action for that amount if he thought proper.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

(; April 15.)

Constituencies.	New Members.	C.	L.	Con. Gains.	Lib. Gains.
Aberdeen City	† Dr Webster	—	1	—	—
Aberdeen (East)	Sir A Gordon	—	1	—	—
Aberdeen (W)	† Dr Farquharson	—	1	—	—
Abingdon	J C Clarke	—	1	—	—
Andover	F W Buxton	—	1	—	1
Anglesea	R Davies	—	1	—	—
Antrim	J Chaine	1	—	—	—
	† E M'Naghten	1	—	—	—
Argyleshire	Lord C Campbell	—	1	—	—
Armagh [City]	G de P Beresford	1	—	—	—
Armagh County	†J N Richardson	—	1	—	—
	M C Close	1	—	—	—
Ashton	† Hugh Mason	—	1	—	1
Athlone	†Sir J Ennis	—	1	—	—
Aylesbury	Sir N M de Rothschild	—	1	—	—
	† G W E Russell	1	1	—	1
Ayr Burghs	† R F Campbell	1	1	—	1
Ayrshire, North	† C Patrick	1	—	—	—
Ayrshire, South	C Alexander	1	—	—	—
Banbury	B Samuelson	—	1	—	—
Bandon	P Bernard	1	—	1	—
Banffshire	R W Duff	—	1	—	—
Barnstaple	† Sir W Carden	1	—	1	—
	Lord Lymington	—	1	—	—
Bath	Sir A Hayter	—	1	—	—
	† E Wodehouse	—	1	—	1
Beaumaris	M Lloyd	—	1	—	—
Bedford	S Whitbread	—	1	—	1
	† C Magniac	—	1	—	1
Bedfordshire	† J. Howard	—	1	—	—
	Marquis of Tavistock	—	1	—	—
Belfast	W Ewart	1	—	—	—
	J P Corry	1	—	—	—
Berkshire	R Loyd-Lindsay	1	—	—	—
	P Wroughton	1	—	—	—
	J Walter	—	1	—	—
Berwick	Marjoribanks	—	1	—	—
	†H Strutt	—	1	—	1
Berwickshire	†E Marjoribanks	—	1	—	1
Bewdley	C. Harrison	—	1	—	—
Birkenhead	D McIver	1	—	—	—
Birmingham	J Bright	—	1	—	—
	P H Muntz	—	1	—	—
	J. Chamberlain	—	1	—	—
Blackburn	†W Coddington	1	—	—	—
	W E Briggs	—	1	—	—
Bodmin	Leveson-Gower	—	1	—	—
Bolton	J K Cross	—	1	—	—
	†J P Thomasson	—	1	—	1
Boston	T Garfit	1	—	—	—
	W J Ingram	—	1	—	—
Bradford	W E Forster	—	1	—	—
	†A Illingworth	—	1	—	1
Brecon Borough	†Cyril Flower	—	1	—	1
Brecknockshire	W F Maitland	—	1	—	—
Bridport	†C N Warton	1	—	1	—
Bridgnorth	W. H. Foster	1	—	—	—
Brighton	† J. R. Hollond	1	—	1	—
	† W T Marriott	—	1	—	1
Bristol	S Morley	—	1	—	—
	L Fry	—	1	—	—
Buckingham	† Sir H Verney	—	1	—	1
Buckinghamshire	Sir R B Harvey	1	—	—	—
	T F Fremantle	1	—	—	—
	†R Carington	—	1	—	—
Burnley	P Rylands	—	1	—	—
Bury [Lanc.]	R N Philips	—	1	—	—
Bury S. Edmds	† J A Hardcastle	—	1	—	1
	E Greene	1	—	—	—
Buteshire	†T Russell	—	1	—	1
Caithness	Sir T Sinclair	—	1	—	—
Calne	LdE Fitzmaurice	—	1	—	—
Cambridgeshire	H B Rodwell	1	—	—	—
	E Hicks	1	—	—	—
	H B W Brand	—	1	—	—
Cambridge	†W Fowler	—	1	—	1
	†H Shield	—	1	—	1
Cambridge Univ.	S H Walpole	1	—	—	—
	A Beresford-Hope	1	—	—	—
Canterbury	Hon G Hardy	1	—	—	—
	R P Laurie	1	—	—	—
Cardiff	*E J Reed	—	1	—	—
Cardigan Dist.	Davies	—	1	—	—
Cardiganshire	†L P Pugh	—	1	—	1
Carrickfergus	†T Greer	1	—	1	—
Carmarthen Dist.	B T Williams	—	1	—	—
Carmarthenshire	†W Powell	—	1	—	1
	Lord Emlyn	1	—	—	—
Carnarvon Bor	W B Hughes	—	1	—	—
Carlisle	R Ferguson	—	1	—	—
	Sir W Lawson	—	1	—	—
Carlow Borough	†C Dawson	—	1	—	—
Carlow, County	*E D Gray	—	1	—	1
	†D H McFarlane	—	1	—	1
Carnarvonshire	*W Williams	—	1	—	1
Cavan	J G Biggar	—	1	—	—
	C J Fay	—	1	—	—
Chatham	J E Gorst	1	—	—	—
Chelsea	Sir C Dilke	—	1	—	—
	†J E B Firth	—	1	—	1
Cheltenham	†Bn De Ferrieres	—	1	—	1
Cheshire, East	†C Brooks	1	—	—	—
	W J Legh	1	—	—	—
Cheshire (Mid)	W Egerton	1	—	—	—
	P E Warburton	1	—	—	—
Cheshire, West	Sir P de M Egerton	1	—	—	—
	W F Tollemache	1	—	—	—
Chester	J G Dodson	—	1	—	—
	†B Lawley	—	1	—	1
Chichester	Lord H Lennox	1	—	—	—
Chippenham	G Goldney	1	—	—	—
Christchurch	†H Davey	—	1	—	1
Cirencester	Chester Master	1	—	—	—
Clackmannan and Kinross	W P Adam	—	1	—	—
Clare	O'Gorman Mahon	—	1	—	—
	† W H O'Shea	—	1	—	—
Clitheroe	†R Fort	—	1	—	1
Clonmel	A Moore	—	1	—	—
Cockermouth	† E Waugh	—	1	—	—
Colchester	†K K Causton	—	1	—	1
	† W Willis	—	1	—	1
Coleraine	†Sir H Bruce	1	—	1	—
Cork City	†J. Daly	—	1	—	1
	*C S Parnell	—	1	—	—
Cork County	Wm Shaw	—	1	—	—
Cornwall, East	†A Robartes	—	1	—	—
	†W. C. Borlase	—	1	—	1
Cornwall, West	Sir J St Aubyn	—	1	—	—
	A P Vivian	—	1	—	—
Coventry	Sir J Jackson	—	1	—	—
	†W H Wills	—	1	—	1
Cricklade	†N S Maskelyne	—	1	—	1
	Sir D Gooch	1	—	—	—
Cumberland, East	†Sir R Musgrave	1	—	1	—
	E S Howard	—	1	—	—
Cumberland, West	†D Ainsworth	—	1	—	1
	Percy Wyndham	1	—	—	—
Darlington	†Theodore Fry	—	1	—	—
Denbigh Dist	†Sir R Cunliffe	—	1	—	—
Denbighshire	Sir W W Wynn	1	—	1	—
	Osborne Morgan	—	1	—	—
Derby Borough	M T Bass	—	1	—	—
	S. Plimsoll	—	1	—	—
Derbyshire, N.	†Lord E Cavendish	—	1	—	—
	†J F Cheetham	—	1	—	1
Derbyshire, East	†A Barnes	—	1	—	1
	*F Egerton	—	1	—	—
Derbyshire, S.	Sir H Wilmot	1	—	—	—
	T W Evans	—	1	—	—
Devizes	Sir T Bateson	1	—	—	—
Devon [North]	Sir S Northcote	1	—	—	—
	Sir T D Acland	—	1	—	—
Devon, South	Sir Massey Lopes	1	—	—	—
	J Carpenter Garnier	1	—	—	—
Devonshire, East	Sir J Kennaway	1	—	—	—
	† J W Walrond	1	—	—	—
Devonport	J H Puleston	1	—	—	—
	G E Price	1	—	—	—
Dewsbury	Serjeant Simon	—	1	—	—
Donegal	T Lea	—	1	—	—
	† Dr Kinnear	—	1	—	1
Dorset	J Floyer	1	—	—	—
	W Portman	—	1	—	—
	E E H Digby	1	—	—	—
Dorchester	W Brymer	1	—	—	—
Dover	C K Freshfield	1	—	—	—
	A G Dickson	1	—	—	—
Down	Lord Bill-Trevor	1	—	—	—
	Lord Castlereagh	1	—	—	—
Downpatrick	J. Mulholland	1	—	—	—
Drogheda	B Whitworth	—	1	—	—
Droitwich	J Corbett	—	1	—	—
Dublin, City	M Brooks	—	1	—	—
	† Dr Lyons	—	1	—	1
Dublin (Univ.)	Edward Gibson	1	—	—	—
	D Plunket	1	—	—	—
Dublin [Co]	Colonel Taylor	1	—	—	—
	I T Hamilton	1	—	—	—
Dudley	H B Sheridan	—	1	—	—
Dumbartonshire	A Orr-Ewing	1	—	—	—
Dumfries Dist	E Noel	—	1	—	—
Dumfriesshire	R Jardine	—	1	—	1
Dundalk	† C Russell	—	1	—	—
Dundee	† G Armitstead	—	1	—	—
	† F Henderson	—	1	—	—
Dungannon	T A Dickson	—	1	—	—
Dungarvan	F H O'Donnel	—	1	—	—
Durham City	T C Thompson	—	1	—	—
	F Herschell	—	1	—	—
Durham, North	† J Joicey	—	1	—	1
	C M Palmer	—	1	—	—
Durham, South	J W Pease	—	1	—	—
	† F W Lambton	—	1	—	—
Edinburgh City	M'Laren	—	1	—	—
	J Cowan	—	1	—	—
Elgin Burghs	Grant Duff	—	1	—	—
Elgin and Nairn	Sir G M Grant	—	1	—	—
Enniskillen	† Lord Cole	1	—	—	—
Ednis	J L Finnigan	—	1	—	—
Essex, East	J Round	1	—	—	—
	Ruggles Brise	1	—	—	—
Essex, South	T C Baring	1	—	—	—
	W T Makins	1	—	—	—
Essex, West	Sir H S Ibbetson	1	—	—	—
	Lord E Cecil	1	—	—	—
Evesham	†D R Ratcliff	—	1	—	—
Exeter	† E Johnson	—	1	—	—
	H S Northcote	1	—	—	—
Eye	† A Bartlett	1	—	—	—
Falkirk	J Ramsay	—	1	—	—
Fermanagh	W Archdall	1	—	—	—
	* Visct Crichton	1	—	—	—
Fifeshire	† R P Bruce	—	1	—	—
Finsbury	Sir A Lusk	—	1	—	—
	M'C Torrens	—	1	—	—
Flint District	J Roberts	—	1	—	—
Flintshire	Ld R Grosvenor	—	1	—	—
Forfarshire	J W Barclay	—	1	—	—
Frome	H B Samuelson	—	1	—	—
Galway County	Mitchell Henry	—	1	—	—
	J P Nolan	—	1	—	—
Galway [Boro']	† J O Lever	—	1	—	—
	† T P O'Connor	—	1	—	—
Gateshead	Walter H James	—	1	—	—
Glamorganshire	C R Talbot	—	1	—	—
	H H Vivian	—	1	—	—
Glasgow	G Anderson	—	1	—	—
	Dr Cameron	—	1	—	—
	† R Middleton	—	1	—	—
Glo'ster [East]	Sir M H Beach	1	—	—	—
	J R Yorke	1	—	—	—
Gloucestershire West	† Lord Moreton	—	1	—	1
Gloucester	†T Robinson	—	1	—	1
	C J Monk	—	1	—	—
Grantham	†J W Mellor	—	1	—	1
	†C S Roundell	—	1	—	1
Gravesend	†T Bevan	—	1	—	—
Greenock	J Stewart	—	1	—	—
Greenwich	T W Boord	1	—	—	—
	†Baron de Worms	1	—	1	—
Grimsby	† E Heneage	—	1	—	—
Guildford	Denzil Onslow	1	—	—	—
Hackney	H Fawcett	—	1	—	—
	J Holms	—	1	—	—
Haddington Burghs	Sir D Wedderburn	—	1	—	—
Haddingtonshire	Lord Elcho	1	—	—	—
Halifax	James Stansfeld	—	1	—	—
	J D Hutchinson	—	1	—	—
Hants, North	G Sclater-Booth	1	—	—	—
	W W B Beach	1	—	—	—
Hants, South	Lord H Scott	1	—	—	—
	† F Compton	1	—	1	—
Hartlepool	†T. Richardson	—	1	—	—
Harwich	†Sir H Tyler	1	—	—	—
Hastings	†C J Murray	1	—	1	—
	T Brassey	—	1	—	—
Haverfordwest	Lord Kensington	—	1	—	—
Hawick	G OTrevelyan	—	1	—	—
Helston	†W M St Aubyn	1	—	1	—
Hereford City	†J Pulley	—	1	—	1
	†R T Reid	—	1	—	—
Herefordshire	Sir J R Bailey	1	—	—	—
	M Biddulph	—	1	—	—
	†T Duckham	1	—	—	—
Hertfordshire	Abel Smith	1	—	—	—
	T F Halsey	1	—	—	—
	Hon H Cowper	—	1	—	—
Hertford	A J Balfour	1	—	—	—
Horsham	†Sir H Fletcher	1	—	1	—
Huddersfield	E A Leatham	—	1	—	—
Hull	C M Norwood	—	1	—	—
	C H Wilson	—	1	—	—
Huntingdon	Ld Hinchingbrook	1	—	—	—
Huntingdonshire	†S. Fellowes	1	—	—	—
	*†Lord D Gordon	—	1	—	1
Hythe	Sir E Watkin	—	1	—	—
Isle of Wight	*E Ashley	—	1	—	1
Inverness	C F Mackintosh	—	1	—	—
Inverness-shire	W D Cameron	1	—	—	—
Ipswich	T C Cobbold	1	—	—	—
	†Jesse Collings	—	1	—	1
Kerry	R Blennerhassett	—	1	—	—
	†Sir R Blennerhassett	—	1	—	—
Kendal	J Whitwell	—	1	—	—
Kent, East	†A Douglas	1	—	—	—
	E L Pemberton	1	—	—	—
Kent, Mid	Sir W Hart Dyke	1	—	—	—
	†Sir E. Filmer	1	—	—	—
Kent, West	Sir C Mills	1	—	—	—
	Lord Lewisham	1	—	—	—
Kidderminster	†J Brinton	—	1	—	1
Kildare	C H Meldon	—	1	—	—
	†J Leahy	—	1	—	—
Kilkenny, City	J F Smithwick	—	1	—	—
Kilkenny, County	†M Marum	—	1	—	—
	P Martin	—	1	—	—
Kilmarnock	†Dick J Peddie	—	1	—	—
Kincardineshire	Sir G Balfour	—	1	—	—
King's County	Sir P O'Brien	—	1	—	—
	†B C Molloy	—	1	—	—
King's Lynn	†Sir W Ffolkes	—	1	—	1
	R Bourke	1	—	—	—
Kinsale	Eugene Collins	—	1	—	—
Kirkcaldy Boros	Sir G Campbell	—	1	—	—
Kircudbrightshire	†Heron Maxwell	—	1	—	—
Knaresborough	†Sir H Thompson	—	1	—	1
Lambeth	Sir J Lawrence	—	1	—	—
	Ald M'Arthur	—	1	—	—
Lanarkshire North	Sir E Colebrooke	—	1	—	—
Lanarkshire [S]	†J C Hamilton	—	1	—	1
Lancashire, North	F A Stanley	1	—	—	—
	†R J Fielden	1	—	—	—
Lancashire, N-E	*Marquess of Hartington	—	1	—	1
	†F W Grafton	—	1	—	1
Lancashire, S.E.	†R. Leake	—	1	—	1
	†W Agnew	—	1	—	1
Lancashire, S W	R A Cross	1	—	—	—
	I Blackburne	1	—	—	—
Launceston	Sir H Giffard	1	—	—	—
Leith Burghs	A Grant	—	1	—	—
Leominster	†J Rankin	1	—	1	—
Leeds	*W E Gladstone	—	1	—	1
	J Barran	—	1	—	—
	†W L Jackson	1	—	—	—
Leicester Borough	P A Taylor	—	1	—	—
	Alex McArthur	—	1	—	—
Leicestershire, N.	Lord J. Manners	1	—	—	—
	†E S Burnaby	1	—	—	—
Leicestershire, S.	†T T Paget	—	1	—	1
	Albert Pell	1	—	—	—
Leitrim	†A L Tottenham	1	—	1	—
	F O'Beirne	—	1	—	—
Lewes	W L Christie	1	—	—	—
Lichfield	Colonel Dyott	1	—	—	—
Limerick City	R O'Shaughnessy	—	1	—	—
	D Gabbett	—	1	—	—
Limerick County	E J Synan	—	1	—	—
	W O'Sullivan	—	1	—	—
Lincoln	C Seely	—	1	—	—
	†J Hind Palmer	—	1	—	1
Lincoln [M'd]	E. Stanhope	1	—	—	—
	H Chaplin	1	—	—	—
Lincolnshire, N.	†R Laycock	—	1	—	—
	R Winn	1	—	—	—
Lincolnshire, S	†J C Lawrence	1	—	—	—
	Sir W Welby-Gregory	1	—	—	—
Linlithgow	P McLagan	—	1	—	—
Lisburn	Sir R Wallace	1	—	—	—
Liskeard	L Courtney	—	1	—	—
Liverpool	Lord Sandon	1	—	—	—
	Ed Whitley	1	—	—	—
	†Lord Ramsay	—	1	—	—
London City	Alderman Cotton	1	—	—	—
	R N Fowler	1	—	—	—
	J G Hubbard	1	—	—	—
	†Ald W Lawrence	—	1	—	—
London University	R Lowe	—	1	—	—
Londonderry County	Hugh Law	—	1	—	—
	Sir T McClure	—	1	—	—
Londonderry	C E Lewis	1	—	—	—
Longford County	Justin McCarthy	—	1	—	—
	G H Errington	1	—	—	—
Louth	*P Callon	—	1	—	—
	A M Sullivan	—	1	—	—
Ludlow	G H W Clive	—	1	—	—
Lymington	E H Kennard	1	—	—	—
Macclesfield	W Brocklehurst	—	1	—	—
	D Chadwick	—	1	—	—
Maidstone	†Major Ross	1	—	1	—
	†Captain Aylmer	1	—	1	—
Maldon	G C Courtauld	—	1	—	—
Mallow	†W M Johnson	—	1	—	—
Malmesbury	W Powell	1	—	—	—
Manchester	†J Slagg	—	[illegible]	—	—
	Jacob Bright	—	[illegible]	—	—
	Hugh Birley	1	—	—	—
Malton	C W Fitzwilliam	—	1	—	—
Marlborough	Lord C Bruce	—	1	—	—
Marlow	Col Williams	1	—	—	—
Marylebone	Sir T Chambers	—	1	—	—
	†D Grant	—	1	—	1
Mayo	O'Connor Power	—	1	—	—
	*C S Parnell	—	1	—	—
Meath	C S Parnell	—	1	—	—
	†R H Metge	—	1	—	—
Merionethshire	S Holland	—	1	—	—
Merthyr Tydvil	H Richard	—	1	—	—
	C H James	—	1	—	—
Middlesborough	J Wilson	—	1	—	—
Middlesex	Lord G Hamilton	1	—	—	—
	O E Coope	1	—	—	—
Midhurst	Sir H Holland	1	—	—	—
Midlothian	*W E Gladstone	—	1	—	1
Monaghan	†John Givan	—	1	—	—
	W Findlater	—	1	—	1
Monmouth Dist	E H Carbutt	—	1	—	1
Monmouthshire	F C Morgan	1	—	—	—
	J A Rolls	1	—	—	—
Montgomery Dist.	Hanbury-Tracy	—	1	—	—
Montgomeryshire	†S Rendell	—	1	—	1
Montrose	W E Baxter	—	1	—	—
Morpeth	Thomas Burt	—	1	—	—
Newark	T Earp	—	1	—	—
	†Ald Nicholson	1	—	1	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	†J Cowen	—	1	—	—
	†A W Dilke	—	1	—	1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	†C D Hudson	1	—	1	—
	W S Allen	—	1	—	—
Newport, (I of W)	C C Clifford	—	1	—	—
New Ross	†J W Foley	—	1	—	1
Newry	†H Thomson	1	—	1	—
Norfolk (North)	Sir E Lacon	1	—	—	—
	E Birkbeck	1	—	—	—
Norfolk (South)	Sir R Buxton	1	—	—	—
	†R T Gurdon	—	1	—	1
Norfolk, West	Tyssen Amhurst	1	—	—	—
	G W Bentinck	1	—	—	—
Northallerton	G W Elliot	1	—	—	—
Northamptonshire (South)	Maj F W Cartwright	1	—	—	—
	Sir R Knightley	1	—	—	—
Northampton	†H Labouchere	—	1	—	1
	†C Bradlaugh	—	1	—	1
Northamptonshire, N.	Lord Burghley	1	—	—	—
	† C R Spencer	—	1	—	1
Nottingham	C Seeley	—	1	—	1
	†J S Wright	—	1	—	1
Notts, North	C S Foljambe	—	1	—	—
	Lord Galway	1	—	—	—
Notts, South	G Storer	1	—	—	—
	T B Hildyard	1	—	—	—
Northumberland, North	Earl Percy	1	—	—	—
	Sir M W Ridley	1	—	—	—
Northumberland, South	†A H Grey	—	1	—	1
	W B Beaumont	—	1	—	—
Norwich	J J Colman	—	1	—	—
	†J Tillett	—	1	—	—
Oldham	†J T Hibbert	—	1	—	—
	†E L Stanley	—	1	—	1
Oxford City	Sir W Harcourt	—	1	—	—
	†J W Chitty	—	1	—	1
Oxford (Univ)	J G R Mowbray	1	—	—	—
	J Gilbert Talbot	1	—	—	—
Oxfordshire	J Sidney North	1	—	—	—
	E W Harcourt	1	—	—	—
	W Cartwright	—	1	—	—
Paisley	W Holms	—	1	—	—
Peebles & Selkirk	*C Tennant	—	1	—	1
Pembroke Dist	†H G Allen	—	1	—	—
Pembrokeshire	†W Davies	—	1	—	1
Penryn and Falmouth	D J Jenkins	—	1	—	—
	†R B Brett	—	1	—	—
Perth	C S Parker	—	1	—	—
Perthshire	†D Currie	—	1	—	1
Peterborough	J W Fitzwilliam	—	1	—	—
	†G H Whalley	—	1	—	—
Petersfield	†W Nicholson	—	1	—	1
Plymouth	E Bates	1	—	—	—
	†P S MacLiver	—	1	—	1
Pontefract	Hugh Childers	—	1	—	—
	†S Woolf	—	1	—	1
Poole	†C Schreiber	1	—	1	—
Portarlington	†B Fitzpatrick	1	—	—	—
Portsmouth	T C Bruce	1	—	—	—
	*Sir H D Wolff	1	—	—	—
Preston	E Hermon	1	—	—	—
	Sir J Holker	1	—	—	—
Queen's County	†R Lalor	—	1	—	—
	†A O'Connor	—	1	—	—
Radnor Burghs	Ld Hartington	—	1	—	—
Radnorshire	† Sir R Green Price	—	1	—	1
Reading	G Palmer	—	1	—	—
	G Shaw-Lefevre	—	1	—	—
Renfrewshire	William Mure	—	1	—	—
Retford	F J S Foljambe	—	1	—	—
	†F T Mappin	—	1	—	1
Richmond	C Dundas	—	1	—	—
Ripon	*G J Goschen	—	1	—	—
Rochdale	T B Potter	—	1	—	—
Rochester	A J Otway	—	1	—	—
	+R Leigh	1	—	1	—
Roscommon	†Dr A Commins	—	1	—	—
	†J O'Kelly	—	1	—	—
Ross & Cromarty	A Matheson	—	1	—	—
Roxburghshire	A D Elliot	—	1	—	1
Rutlandshire	G J Noel	1	—	—	—
	G H Finch	1	—	—	—
Rye	†F A Inderwick	—	1	—	1
Salford	†B Armitage	—	1	—	1
	†A Arnold	—	1	—	1
Salisbury	+W H Grenfell	—	1	—	—
	+P Edwards	—	1	—	1
Sandwich	E H K Hugessen	—	1	—	—
	H Brassey	—	1	—	—
Scarborough	Sir H Johnstone	—	1	—	—
	+W S Caine	—	1	—	1
Shaftesbury	+S C Glyn	—	1	—	1
Sheffield	A J Mundella	—	1	—	—
	*C S Wortley	1	—	1	—
Shoreham	Sir W W Burrell	1	—	—	—
	+R Loder	1	—	—	—
Shrewsbury	C Cotes	—	1	—	—
	H Robertson	—	1	—	—
Shropshire (N)	Viscount Newport	1	—	—	—
	S Leighton	1	—	—	—
Shropshire, (S)	Sir B Leighton	1	—	—	—
	J E Severne	1	—	—	—
Sligo	†T Sexton	—	1	—	1
	D M O'Conor	—	1	—	—
Somerset, Mid	R H Paget	1	—	—	—
	W Gore-Langton	1	—	—	—
Somerset, East	Sir P Miles	1	—	—	—
	Lord Brooke	1	—	—	—
Somerset, West	Maj Vaughan Lee	1	—	—	—
	†F Bissett	1	—	—	—
Southampton	†H Lee	—	1	—	1
	†C P Butt	—	1	—	—
South Shields	J C Stevenson	—	1	—	—
Southwark	†T Rogers	—	1	—	1
	†A Cohen	—	1	—	1
Stafford	†C McLaren	—	1	—	1
	A Macdonald	—	1	—	—
Staffordshire, East	M A Bass	—	1	—	—
	†H Wiggin	—	1	—	1
Staffordshire, N.	†J Y Craig	—	1	—	1
	†H T Davenport	1	—	—	—
Staffordshire West	S Hill	1	—	—	—
	F Monckton	1	—	—	—
Stalybridge	†W Summers	—	1	—	1
Stamford	†C Bozzard	—	1	—	1
Stirling Burghs	C Bannerman	—	1	—	—
Stirlingshire	†J C Bolton	—	1	—	1
St. Andrews Brgh.	†S Williamson	—	1	—	—
St Ives	†Sir C Reed	—	1	—	1
Stockport	C H Hopwood	—	1	—	—
	F Pennington	—	1	—	—
Stockton	Joseph Dodds	—	1	—	—
Stoke-upon-Trent	†W Woodall	—	1	—	—
	†H Broadhurst	—	1	—	—
Stroud	W J Stanton	—	1	—	—
	†H R Brand	1	—	—	—
Suffolk, East	Lord Rendlesham	1	—	—	—
	F S Barne	1	—	—	—
Suffolk, West	T Thornhill	1	—	—	—
	W Biddell	1	—	—	—
Sunderland	E T Gourley	—	1	—	—
	Sir Havelock Allen	—	1	—	—
Surrey, Mid	Sir H Peek	1	—	—	—
	Sir T Lawrence	1	—	—	—

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on 27 June, 2017

Constituencies.	New Members.	C.	L.	Con. Gains.	Lib. Gains.
Surrey, East	W Grantham	1	—	—	—
	J Watney, jun.	1	—	—	—
Surrey, West	G Cubitt	1	—	—	—
	†St J Brodrick	1	—	—	—
Sussex, East	G B Gregory	1	—	—	—
	M D Scott	1	—	—	—
Sussex, (West)	Sir W Barttelot	1	—	—	—
	Earl of March	1	—	—	—
Sutherland	Marquis of Stafford	—	1	—	—
Swansea	L L Dillwyn	—	1	—	—
Tamworth	H Bass	—	1	—	—
	†J S Balfour	—	1	—	1
Taunton	Sir W Palliser	1	—	1	—
	Sir H James	—	1	—	—
Tavistock	Lord A Russell	—	1	—	—
Tewkesbury	W E Price	—	1	—	—
Thirsk	† P Dawney	1	—	—	—
Tipperary	*P J Smyth	—	1	—	1
	J Dillon	—	1	—	—
Tiverton	Sir J Amory	—	1	—	—
	W N Massey	—	1	—	—
Tower Hamlets	† J Bryce	—	1	—	—
	C T Ritchie	1	—	—	—
Tralee	The O'Donoghue	—	1	—	—
Truro	Sr McGarel-Hogg	1	—	—	—
	Brydges Willyams	—	1	—	1
Tynemouth	T E Smith	—	1	—	—
Tyrone	J W Macartney	1	—	—	—
	† E. Litton	—	1	—	1
Wakefield	†R B Mackie	—	1	—	1
Wallingford	W Wren	—	1	—	1
Walsall	Sir C Forster	—	1	—	—
Wareham	*M E Guest	—	1	—	—
Warrington	† J G M'Minnies	—	1	—	1
Warwickshire, N.	C N Newdegate	1	—	—	—
	B Davenport	1	—	—	—
Warwickshire, S.	Sir J E Wilmot	1	—	—	—
	G Leigh	—	1	—	1
Warwick	†Arthur W Peel	—	1	—	—
	G W Repton	1	—	—	—
Waterford City	R Power	—	1	—	—
	†E Leamy	—	1	—	—
Waterford County	†H V Stuart	—	1	—	1
	†J A Blake	—	1	—	—
Wednesbury	A Brogden	—	1	—	—
Wenlock	A H Brown	—	1	—	—
	C W Forester	1	—	—	—
Westbury	†C N Phipps	1	—	1	—
Westmeath	†T D Sullivan	—	1	—	—
	*H D Gill	—	1	—	—
Westminister	W H Smith	1	—	—	—
	Sir C Russell	1	—	—	—
Westmorland	Lord Bective	1	—	—	—
	W Lowther	1	—	—	—
Wexford Borough	W A Redmond	—	1	—	—
Wexford, County	John Barry	—	1	—	—
	G H Byrne	—	1	—	—
Weymouth	H Edwards	—	1	—	—
	Sir F Johnstone	1	—	—	—
Whitby	†A Pease	—	1	—	—
Whitehaven	G C Bentinck	1	—	—	—
Wicklow	†W J Corbett	—	1	—	—
	†W McCoan	—	1	—	—
Wick Burghs	J Pender	—	1	—	—
Wigan	Lord Lindsay	1	—	—	—
	T Knowles	1	—	—	—
Wigtown B'rg's	†J McLaren	—	1	—	—
Wigtownshire	†Sir H Maxwell	1	—	—	—
Wilton	S Herbert	1	—	—	—
Wilts, North	†W Long	1	—	—	—
	G S Estcourt	1	—	—	—
Wilts, South	Lord H Thynne	1	—	—	—
	Visct. Folkestone	1	—	—	—
Winchester	†Lord Baring	—	1	—	1
	†R Moss	1	—	—	—
Windsor	R R Gardner	1	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	C P Villiers	—	1	—	—
	†H H Fowler	—	1	—	—
Woodstock	Lord R Churchill	1	—	—	—
Worcester City	T R Hill	—	1	—	—
	†W McIntyre	—	1	—	1
Worcestershire, E.	*W H Gladstone	—	1	—	1
	†G W Hastings	—	1	—	1
Worcestershire W.	Sir E Lechmere	1	—	—	—
	W Knight	—	1	—	—
Wycombe	W H Carington	—	1	—	—
York City	†R Creyke	—	1	—	1
	†J J Leeman	—	1	—	—
Yorkshire, North	F A Millbank	—	1	—	—
	Viscount Helmsley	1	—	—	—
Yorkshire, East West Riding	†Sir A Fairbairn	—	1	—	1
	†Sir J Ramsden	—	1	—	1
Yorkshire, (East Riding)	F Sykes	1	—	—	—
	W H Broadley	1	—	—	—
Yorkshire, N. W. Riding	Lord F Cavendish	—	1	—	—
	Sir M Wilson	—	1	—	—
Yorkshire, S. W. Riding	†W Fitzwilliam	—	1	—	—
	†W H Leatham	—	1	—	—
Youghal	Sir J N M'Kenna	—	1	—	—

The names prefixed with an asterisk (*) are New Members. Those in dagger (†) sat for other constituencies in last Parliament. A double dagger (‡) indicates that the Members support the Government upon their foreign policy. All Home Rulers are classed as Liberals.

PARTY GAINS AND LOSSES.

(*Standard*, April 16.)

THE number of members returned to the New Parliament up to last night is as follows :—

Conservatives	237
Liberals	412
Total	649

The effect on the balance of parties is as follows :—

CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

Bandon	1	Leitrim	1
Barnstaple	1	Leominster	1
Bridport	1	Midstone	2
Carrickfergus	1	Newark	1
Coleraine	1	Newcastle-under-Lyne	1
Cumberland (East)	1	Newry	1
Greenwich	1	Poole	1
Hants, South	1	Sheffield	1
Hastings	1	Rochester	1
Helston	1	Taunton	1
Horsham	1	Westbury	1

LIBERAL GAINS.

Andover	1	Marylebone	1
Armagh County	1	Midlothian	1
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	Monmouth District	1
Aylesbury	1	Monaghan	2
Ayr Burghs	1	Montgomeryshire	1
Bath	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1
Bedford	1	New Ross	1
Bedfordshire	1	Norfolk (South)	1
Berwick	1	Northamptonshire, N.	1
Berwickshire	1	Northampton Borough	2
Bolton	1	Northumberland, S	1
Bradford	1	Nottingham	2
Brecon	1	Notts (North)	1
Brighton	2	Norwich	1
Buckingham	1	Oldham	1
Bury St. Edmunds	1	Oxford	1
Buteshire	1	Peebles and Selkirk	1
Cambridge	2	Pembrokeshire	1
Cardiganshire	1	Perthshire	1
Carlow, County	2	Petersfield	1
Carmarthenshire	1	Plymouth	1
Carnarvonshire	1	Pontefract	1
Chelsea	1	Radnorshire	1
Cheltenham	1	Retford	1
Chester	1	Roxburghshire	1
Christchurch	1	Rye	1
Clitheroe	1	Salford	2
Colchester	2	Salisbury	1
Cork City	1	Scarborough	1
Cornwall (East)	1	Shaftesbury	1
Coventry	1	Sligo	1
Cricklade	1	Stafford Borough	1
Cumberland (West)	1	Staffordshire, (East)	1
Derbyshire (East)	1	Staffordshire (North)	1
Derbyshire (North)	1	Stalybridge	1
Donegal	1	Stamford	1
Dublin City	1	Stirlingshire	1
Dumfriesshire	1	St. Ives	1
Durham (North)	1	Southampton	1
Evesham	1	Southwark	2
Exeter	1	Stoke-upon-Trent	1
Gloucester	1	Tamworth	1
Gloucestershire (West)	1	Tipperary	1
Grantham	1	Truro	1
Gravesend	1	Tyrone	1
Hereford City	1	Wakefield	1
Huntingdonshire	1	Wallingford	1
Isle of Wight	1	Wareham	1
Ipswich	1	Warwickshire (South)	1
Kidderminster	1	Warrington	1
King's Lynn	1	Waterford County	1
Knaresborough	1	Wicklow	1
Lanark (South)	1	Wigtawn Burgs	1
Lancashire (North-East)	2	Winchester	1
Lancashire (South-East)	2	Worcester City	1
Leicestershire, South	1	Worcestershire (East)	2
Lincoln	1	York City	1
Lincolnshire (North)	1	Yorkshire (E. W. R.)	2
Leeds	1	Yorkshire (S. W. R.)	2

The result is a net gain to the Liberals of one hundred and nine seats.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S CANDIDATURE.

THE election for East Worcestershire took place on the 13th April with the following result :—

W. H. Gladstone (L)	4879
G. W. Hastings (L)	4873
Sir R. Temple (C)	4417
H. Allsopp (C)	4258

Liberal gain two.

MR. W. H. GLADSTONE, speaking after the declaration of the poll, said a splendid victory had been achieved. The electors had expressed a verdict in harmony with that of the whole country, and the electors had emphasised it by replacing two Conservatives by two Liberals. This general election had been a most memorable one, but he doubted if there were many events in it more memorable than this victory in East Worcestershire. The great principles for which they had contended had been vindicated in that division and throughout the country. Mr. Hastings also spoke.

THE *Standard* remarks that Mr. W. H. Gladstone has not fared the worse for having renounced Whitby in favour of East Worcestershire, which has returned him and his Liberal colleague, Mr. Hastings, over the heads of their Conservative rivals, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. H. Allsopp. This Division of Worcestershire has been always very unstable in its political judgments, and its history in this respect presents curious fluctuations. Part of the suburbs of Birmingham belong to it, its population is chiefly urban, and the political tendencies of the towns take a strong bias from Birmingham. The struggle has really lain between the urban voters in the towns of the division and the country voters, and though the former have proved the stronger, the latter have not suffered an inglorious defeat.

THE *Daily News* says that in East Worcestershire, which was represented by two Conservatives in the last Parliament, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, eldest son of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and late the Liberal member for Whitby, was at the head of the poll, with Mr. George Woodyatt Hastings second, recording respectively 4,879 and 4,833 votes. Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, received 4,417, and Mr. Henry Allsopp 4,258. At the last general election Mr. Allsopp headed the poll with 4,421, Mr. T. E. Walker, the second Conservative, mustering 4,159 The Hon. C. G. Lyttelton, Liberal, had 3,308, and Mr A. Albright, the second Liberal, received 2,831. It will thus be seen that, while the Conservative vote has remained stationary, the Liberal strength has greatly increased. An analysis of yesterday's polling shows that 9,342 voted out of 12,000 on the register, 4,166 voted for the two Conservatives, and 4,696 for the two Liberals; the difference was made up by plumpers and split votes between Liberals and Conservatives.

THE *Echo* tells the following spiteful story :—A Birmingham paper informs us of Sir Richard Temple's latest discovery. Speaking at Acock's Green on Thursday, the ex-Governor treated his audience to a thrilling description of the will of Peter the Great. "That political testament of Peter the Great," he exclaimed in tragedy tones, "was there a more impressive or more emphatic political statement ever written?" And he pulled out the precious document, and read it to his audience. Sir Richard Temple is better acquainted with fiction than with history, or he would have known that the famous will is an exploded myth.

ON April 14, after his victory in East Worcestershire, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M. P., returned to his residence at Hawarden. In honour of his conquest the inhabitants of Hawarden had arranged a grand reception. The village was gay with flags, banners, and bunting of every description, and at several points there were triumphal arches, and crowds of people congregated on the road leading to Hawarden Castle. Mr. W. H. Gladstone was presented with an address, in acknowledging which he thanked the inhabitants for the testimony of their kindly feeling and said he owned that the victory which he had won was an important one. The candidates against whom the Liberal candidates had had to contend were strong. They had a majority of between 600 and 1,000 at the last election to make up, and one of the candidates was Mr. Allsopp—(laughter, and a voice: "Now there are none")—who was a gentleman held in great esteem and personally connected with Worcestershire, and who was also a brewer of most excellent beer; and brewers (especially good brewers) were always supposed to have a good deal to say at elections. (Laughter.) He was afraid that his brother Herbert, to whom the Hawarden people gave so kindly a reception the other day—(cheers for Mr. Herbert Gladstone)—found the brewers too much for him. (Laughter.) The other candidate was also a gentleman of local influence, and both were thick-and-thin supporters of the policy, especially the foreign policy, of the Conservative Government, and both had been civilly but plainly rejected by the constituency of East Worcestershire. (Cheers.) The general election, which had been won by the Liberals so conspicuously, was one very important in itself and one which would long be remembered in the annals of England. It had also an especial interest for the people of Hawarden, because he regarded it as primarily the victory of one whom he did not name, because he was present with them—(loud cheers)—for Mr. W. E. Gladstone, a gentleman who had from first to last consistently and strongly protested against the foreign policy which had been pursued, and it was at his feet they should lay the spoils of victory. (Cheers.) He did not wish to indulge in anything like boasting or accusation, but there seemed to be a feeling of amazement and incredulity among their opponents at the result of the elections, and they seemed to be hardly able to realise the revolution which had taken place in the country; and now they sought to say that the cause of their defeat was that the dissolution came too suddenly upon the country,

MR. MACLEAN'S CANDIDATURE.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES.

(*The Elgin Courant and Courier*, April 13.)

BURGHS ELECTION.

THE following correspondence has taken place with reference to the Elgin Burghs election :—

Elgin, 7th April, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—The Provost of Elgin and the Sheriff of the County, having each jurisdiction and responsibility within this Burgh, I beg leave to suggest that you and I ought to take combined measures for the preservation of the peace here to-morrow and the following day. I am prepared to direct the attendance of any number of the county constabulary which may be necessary.—Yours truly, BEN. R. BELL.

Previous to this, the Provost said that Mr. Superintendent Mathew called on him and made a report showing that he would require five additional constables drafted into the town. He (the Provost) approved of that proposal, and made an application for the five additional men. On the same day Mr. Mathew handed him the following letter from Messrs. Cooper & Wink :—

54, High Street, Elgin, 7th April, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—From information we have received from various sources, we have reason to believe that mobbing or riotting is likely to take place in the town either to-morrow night or Friday night, directed especially against Mr. Maclean's supporters.

We think it right to acquaint you of this in good time, in order that you may take measures for preventing any disturbances.—Yours truly,

COOPER & WINK.

Mr. Alex. Mathew, Superintendent of Police, Elgin. He thereupon wrote to the Sheriff intimating that he had taken proper precautions for the preservation of the peace, adding that, if he deemed five additional constables insufficient, he would be quite agreable to consent to any number of additional constables being asked from the county that the Sheriff thought proper. The Sheriff ordered that other five constables should be got in addition to the five he (the Provost) had already sanctioned. Thereafter he got a report from Mr. Matthew as to the whole proceedings, which he would now read to them:—

Police Office, Elgin, 12th April, 1880.

W. CULBARD, Esquire, Lord Provost of Elgin.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, I would beg to submit, for your information, the following report as to the general public order observed in town on the occasion of the contested Parliamentary Election for the Elgin District of Burghs last week:—

In terms of memorandum submitted and approved of by you, the police arrangements on that occasion were carried out by me in the manner approved of, and, in addition to the five extra constables so sanctioned, the Sheriff Principal of the county deemed it advisable to have five more men drafted into the town, but, fortunately, their services were not required.

During Thursday, being the day of the polling, there was at times a considerable throng of people, and a deal of commotion on the streets, but, as a rule, nothing but good humour and order prevailed, and occasionally, when the candidates came about or passed along the street, the people manifested their feelings more or less towards them by cheering or hissing as the case might be. At night the streets were ordinarily quiet, and except for a crowd of boys who ran shouting about for a short time, there was no unusual stir.

On Friday, while the votes were being counted in the Sheriff Court-House, a considerable number of people collected in the street in front of the Court-House waiting to hear the result, and, on the state of the poll having been made known, and after both candidates had addressed the crowd, the people immediately thereafter dispersed in good order. Nothing of any importance occurred till between eight and nine o'clock at night, when a very large concourse of people congregated on the streets, principally on High Street. At this time a torchlight procession came along the High Street from the West End carring flags, and also two figures, said to be the effigies of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. (The Provost—He might put the noble Lord first.) The procession proceeded east the Street as far as Little Cross, and again returned along the High Street and turned into Batchen Street, where a short halt was made opposite to the *Moray News* office, and some groans and other manifestations of feeling were indulged in. Marching along South Street, the procession landed in front of Highfield House, when Mr. Grant Duff and other gentlemen there addressed the crowd—numbering several thousands of people. After remaining in front of Highfield House for some ten to fifteen minutes, the torches by this time having been well spent, the people quitted the grounds in good order, and the crowd broke up.

During all this stir and excitement in the dark the people showed the very best of temper and good order throughout, and I am able to state that no complaint was made as to any injury to person or property.

Next morning (Saturday), Mr Grant Duff and the unsuccessful candidate, Mr Maclean, left Elgin by the 10-29 train. A considerable number of people were at the station—possibly over one hundred—apparently for the purpose of seeing the candidates leave. A goodly number of those present gathered around Mr. Maclean on the platform, and began to cheer him immediately before and after he had got seated in the carriage. Mr Grant Duff had also got seated in the carriage immediately in front of the one in which Mr. Maclean was in. After this the train shunted back for a short distance so that the carriage in which Mr. Grant Duff was seated was placed about opposite to where the crowd was standing, and the crowd, or a number of them, at once turned their attention to Mr. Grant Duff, and groaned and "boo'd" several times before the train moved off. Beyond these strong manifestations of feeling, nothing else occurred, and the train having gone, the people immediately thereafter left the station.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servent,

ALEX. MATTHEW,
Superintendent of Police.

It is extremely satisfactory, proceeded the Provost, that such good order was preserved during the recent exciting times. The Sheriff and I were agreeably disappointed at nothing happening to disturb the peace. I had an interview with Mr. Maclean, who seemed very much gratified with his reception here, and he told me he had been treated like a gentleman in Elgin. In fact, he met nobody but gentlemen in Elgin—(hear, hear). He expressed the same thing to others. But I was extremely disgusted that the election should not have passed off after all without any complaint being made. I was on the platform when Mr Grant Duff and Mr. Maclean left the town on Saturday morning, and I discovered a number of gentlemen——

Councillor Wink—I object to your making any allusions to any gentlemen at the station.

Provost Culbard—I wish to make a statement. You can reply afterwards.

Councillor Scott—I appeal to the Clerk to know whether the Provost can make any *ex parte* statements without previous notice being given in the Court.

The Clerk—I suppose notice must be given of it.

The Provost—Then I will give notice of a motion.

Councillor Scott—Then do so.

The Provost—I saw this disorderly and disgraceful scene——

Councillor Scott—But I object to this. I say the most disgraceful thing is the chair defying order.

The Provost—I move the suspension of the standing orders.

Councillor Scott—I object.

Bailie King—I second the Provost's motion.

The Clerk—It must be unanimous, you know.

The Provost—Well, gentlemen, the clause of the Act under which I wish to ask the views of the Commissioners is as follows :—

"Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour, with intent or calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, is liable to the penalties mentioned in the Act."

I now hand the papers with the names of the parties referred to to the Clerk.

Councillor Scott—I hope you will take notice of the burning of the effigies.

The Provost—And I give notice of a motion, and request that a special meeting be held.

Councillor Wink—Very well, we will be prepared.

Councillor Johnston—I should like the Clerk to read the motion.

The Provost then dictated his motion as follows to the Clerk :—"To call the attention of the Commission to the gross insult that certain parties offered to Mr. Grant Duff on the morning of Saturday last.

Councillor Scott—I suppose we will have to give notice of more motions than one.

The Provost, continuing his dictation, "and to request the opinion of the Commissioners as to what steps should be taken to vindicate the character of this community."

Councillor Johnston—I think your motion is a little vague.

The Provost—I will embrace the merits of my motion in my speech.

Councillor Scott—We want the merits in the motion now, that we may be prepared.

The Provost—I was proceeding to tell you when you interrupted me.

Councillor Dunlop—If you are of opinion that any offence was committed, then you ought to bring the matter before the Police Courts and not before this Commission. It is not for us to adjudicate as to whether there was any offence or not, and I object to such a montion. It is not proper to bring it before us.

The Provost—On a recent occasion when I brought up a report in connection with the police I was not supported as I thought I should have been. On this occasion, I was proceeding to state to you the gross misconduct of certain parties and I was prepared to name them, and to ask your advice as to what steps should be taken in the matter.

Councillor Dunlop—If there has been any offence committed we have nothing to do with it as a Board.

Councillor Duncan—I think that so far as the Provost and the Sheriff ordering additional constables is concerned that was all right, and it was quite proper of you to report it, but I think any other thing beyond that you had no occasion to mention here.

Councillor Dunlop—I expect we could submit a counter motion. I do not think it proper to introduce political matters here; it is detrimental to the Commission.

The Provost—I did not introduce this as political matters, it is police matters.

Councillor Scott—Then if it is a police matter has Mr Matthew done his duty? Has Mr Matthew reported the alleged offence?

Councillor Dunlop (turning to Mr Superintendent Matthew)—Was there any offence committed?

Mr. Matthew—I don't think I am called on to answer that question here.

The Provost—You have no right to question, Mr. Matthew. That is for the Procurator Fiscal.

Councillor Dunlop—I merely wished his opinion for my guidance.

Councillor Scott—I hope the special meeting will be held in the evening.

The Provost—Oh, yes; anytime you like.

Councillor Johnston—It is a most astonishing thing to do, because the parties who are to be arraigned before the Supreme Court here, have no chance of bringing forward any evidence, and no evidence can be given on one side or the other, except evidence in support of *ex parte* statements of partisans.

Provost Culbard—I don't think that is fair language to use with reference to the Chief Magistrate, when I was proceeding to ask your advice as to what steps should be taken as to this gross breach of the peace. The party opposite is making a political matter out of it. I was not making a political matter out of it, but a police matter.

Councillor Johnston—There was no breach of the peace.

Councillor Wink—We were at the station and saw the proceedings.

The Provost—You did not wait to hear my explanations. If you had you could then have judged whether there was a breach committed or not, and what advice you should render in the circumstances.

Councillor Johnston—There was no breach of the peace.

The Provost—I say there was a breach of the peace. I saw men jabbering like apes, booing, making faces, putting out their tongues, and I am not sure but some of them were spitting towards Mr. Grant Duff.

Councillor Scott—There were men jabbering like apes before that day. I was not at the station myself.

Councillor Dunlop—I happened to be there, but did not see any such thing.

The Provost—I am prepared to prove it. I appeal to Bailie Black and Mr. Michell.

Bailie Black—I am bound——

Dean of Guild Goodwillie—It is desirable to finish this matter just now, and be done with it.

Bailie Black—I do not wish to take any part in this matter, but having been appealed to as to a matter of fact, I am bound to say that the Provost has stated nothing but what is truth.

Councillor Scott—If any one did spit on Mr. Grand Duff I hope he will be severely punished.

Bailie Black—I did not see any one spitting. The Provost did not say so; he was not sure. The Provost's statements are quite true.

Councillor Scott—I object to hissing either at meetings or elsewhere. I never do it. At the same time, I do not think this matter should be brought up to create ill-feeling after the election is over.

Bailie King—The election was done before Saturday.

Councillor Scott—The election was done before Friday night well.

The Provost repeated that some men jabbered like apes at Mr. Grant Duff.

Councillor Dunlop—I did not see it.

Councillor Wink—I did not.

The Provost—Mr. Mitchell was there and saw it.

Councillor Mitchell—I did not see it—(laughter)—but I am quite willing to tell what I saw.

Provost—Please do so.

Councillor Mitchell—I went down to the train at 10·29 with the intention of going to Burghead. When there I went and spoke to Mr. Grant Duff, who is my good friend. I also went and spoke to Mr. Maclean, and I shook hands with both gentelemen; because I am no partisan, and have taken no part in the election one way or another. I was perhaps the first person in the station who got into a carriage. To the west of me was Mr. Grant Duff, and to the east of me Mr. Maclean. I saw four or five gentlemen, friends of Mr. Grant Duff, present, and perhaps thirty or forty friends of Mr. Maclean—at least they were round about him. The train was shunted back a little way to the east, and this brought the compartment in which Mr. Grant Duff sat, opposite those who were with Mr. Maclean, and I heard a number of people booing, and saw them hissing, and I was so much disgusted with what I saw that I turned away my head from the scene—(The Provost—Hear, hear)—thinking it a gross shame that any gentleman should be hissed in such a manner as Mr. Grant Duff was. The train went on, and I came out at Alves, where I bade Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Maclean good-bye—(applause.) But I have further to state, that during the week of the political excitement, when going home each night between nine and eleven o'clock, I was hooted, booed, and hissed at by a crowd gathered at the Post Office, and branded as a Tory or Conservative, and so on—(The Provost—A great mistake.) One night in particular, I was annoyed by these sounds and cries, and I turned right round, took off my hat, and said courteously—for which of my good deeds do you hiss me?—(laughter.)

Mr. Scott—The course I have taken in the matter is simply to stop all ill-feeling, and I think, after the statement of Mr. Mitchell, all ground of any further discussion is taken away. However, if there is to be any further discussion, I will open up the whole of the antecedent questions, as well as what took place at the station I was not at the station myself. I never hiss; I have a strong feeling against it; and the only part I took in this election was to vote. I think it would be far better if the matter were left without farther discussion. Mr. Mitchell has given a fair and candid statement as to what took place. I regret very much that there should have been any hissing at the station or anywhere else.

The Provost—I will not be put off doing my public duty by threats as to any description of discussion. The Sheriff warns me that, as Chief Magistrate, I am responsible for the peace of this community. If I pass over a thing of this kind the next time that a similar scene takes place, the working men will come and tell me that it is very unfair, because when gentlemen were engaged in a disgraceful thing I let it pass, whereas if poor working men had been so occupied the police would have taken them and locked them up at once.

Councillor Scott—The gentlemen whom you accuse are still here. Prosecute them if you can.

The Provost—I should like to know, Mr. Wink, what authority you have for making the statement you do in your letter.

Councillor Wink—I had good authority for it, but I am not bound to tell you it.

The Provost—I should like if the Clerk could ascertain what authority there is for making such a statement. It is a disgraceful thing to say when the people of Elgin behaved on the election day like gentlemen from one end of the town to the other. I do not withdraw my motion, and I have to ask the Clerk to call a special meeting to consider it upon Thursday first.

Councillor Scott—For myself I am ashamed of all disgraceful actions.

The Provost—I am sure you would have been ashamed had you been there, and that there was no man who was more ashamed of the proceedings than Mr. Maclean himself.

The subject then dropped, and the meeting separated.

ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

As the elections are now completed—with the exception of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, and Orkney and Shetland, returning in all but three members—the following return will be of interest. Up to last night (April 15th), 649 members had been returned to serve in the new Parliament. Of these 237 are Conservatives, 351 are Liberals, and 61 Home Rulers. The Conservatives have gained 23 seats, and the Liberals 135 seats—net Liberal gain 112 seats, including seats won by Home Rulers from Conservatives. These figures include the double returns of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, and the triple return of Mr. Parnell. The Liberal majority, including Home Rulers, is 175; the Liberal majority over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, is 53.

The comparative number of votes given at the present general election, and at the general election of 1874, in the constituencies where contests occurred on both occasions are as follows :—

Conservative vote, 1880	1,198,913
Conservative vote, 1874	1,079,835
Conservative gain	119 078
Liberal vote, 1880	1,590,727
Liberal vote, 1874	1,173,443
Liberal gain	417,284
Net Liberal gain	298,206

In making this analysis, in cases where only one candidate of either party stood for a constituency returning two members, the votes given for him are doubled, on the supposition that these, being plumpers, only represented half the voting power of his party in the constituency.

There were 65 uncontested elections, as against 115 uncontested elections in 1874.

The total number of voters on the register in 1874 was 2,648,962.

The total number of voters on the register in 1880 is 3,038,726.

As distinguished from votes given, the actual numbers of voters who polled in 1880 were 1,246,669 Liberals and 871,346 Conservatives. In the Liberal total the Home-rule voters, numbering 49,980, are included. In this return the highest number of Conservatives and the highest number of Liberal votes polled for one member in each constituency, have been taken as indicating the respective maximum strength. In three-cornered constituencies, where the votes have been divided to carry all three candidates of one party, the highest number polled and half the lowest number polled have been added together as showing the maximum strength. On the same basis the actual number of voters who polled in 1874 were 830,552 Liberals and 701,797 Conservatives. The votes polled for the Scotch Universities, so far as they are recorded up to last night, have been reckoned in computing the number of voters during the present elections.—*Standard*.

LORD BURY AND MR. GLADSTONE.

LORD BURY has written to the *Echo* in reference to Mr. Gladstone's letter published in that paper with regard to Lord Bury's statement that Mr. Gladstone had affirmed that Catholics cannot be loyal to the State. Lord Bury asserts that the letter published on Thursday was never sent to him; and, moreover, that he had written to Mr. Gladstone before the publication of the ex-Premier's letter. Lord Bury forwards to the *Echo* his second letter, dated April 7th. In the report of his statement he quotes from the *Contemporary Review* of October, 1874, page 674, where Mr. Gladstone said that the Catholic convert must "renounce his mental and moral freedom and place his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another." This statement, Lord Bury adds, was defined and defended in Mr. Gladstone's "Vaticanism," where it was argued that the person at whose mercy the civil loyalty and duty of the Catholic convert are thus placed has used and of necessity does use his authority in a way adverse to the purity and integrity of civil allegiance. Lord Bury refers to the writings of Dr. Newman, Cardinal Manning, and other Catholic dignitaries to show that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet was generally understood in the sense in which he (Lord Bury) had taken it. One of the charges, called proposition 3, in "Vaticanism" was "That no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty at the mercy of another." Lord Bury concludes that Mr. Gladstone now desires to affix to this proposition some meaning other than the obvious signification of words.

THE NEW VICEROY.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, of the 16th April, in a leading article refers to the possibility of Lord Ripon being appointed Viceroy of Ireland. It says:—It is thought that the new Liberal Cabinet will seize this opportunity to name the Marquis of Ripon to the vacant post. There would be nothing out of the way in this appointment, as Lord Ripon was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and has always been staunch to his chief, even when, at one polemical crisis, his party leader was hardly considerate towards him. Since he held office, however, Lord Ripon has become a Roman Catholic. It is probable that on that very account the new Ministers would be desirous of including him in the Cabinet, where in that case a Roman Catholic would sit for the first time since the abdication of James II. They would probably be anxious to show the Irish people that the creed of the majority of the nation is no obstacle to high office in the English Government. The same purpose would be served even more remarkably by the nomination of Lord Ripon to the Irish Viceroyalty, and this idea is, we believe, entertained by the leaders of the party. It would be necessary, however, to delay the appointment some weeks in order to repeal the twelfth clause of the Emancipation Act, by which it was declared that certain offices could not be "held or exercised by persons professing the Roman Catholic religion." These offices were, in England, the Regency of the realm and Lord Chancellorship; in Ireland, the Viceroyalty and the Lord Chancellorship; and in Scotland, a High Commissionership to the General Assembly. This clause was repealed a few years ago as regards the head of the Chancery Court in Ireland, and Lord O'Hagan was the first Catholic Chancellor for nearly two hundred years. There would, of course, be no difficulty in obtaining a further repeal—the Liberal majority is big enough to do more than that—and no sane man could object to the removal of the petty precautions with which Sir Robert Peel surrounded the Relief Bill of 1829. There was a foolish fear at that time that Roman Catholics, when once they got into Parliament, would wield enormous influence, would undermine Protestantism by their Jesuitical arts, and would gradually convert nearly all their colleagues to Popery. The "power of Rome" was thought to be nearly omnipotent, and therefore the Act bristled with barriers against its nefarious designs. Roman Catholics on being admitted to Parliament or to office were obliged to swear to a large variety of obligations; for, curiously enough, it was supposed that these extremely dangerous persons, trained by Jesuits in all kinds of immoral evasions, would still conscientiously respect the sanctity of an oath. They pledged themselves to "make known to his Majesty all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which might be formed against him;" "to abjure and renounce all other persons claiming or pretending a right to the Crown;" to "renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope may be deposed or murdered by their subjects;" and to reject the doctrine that the Pope of Rome had or ought to have, "any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence" in the realm. They swore, moreover, to "defend to the utmost of their power the settlement of property" within the realm, as it was feared, we suppose, that they would reclaim their confiscated estates. They were also made to "disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment" within the realm. This renunciation was not exacted from Protestant Members; and yet it was a Protestant leader, backed by a Protestant majority, that pulled down the Irish Church! The fifteenth clause prohibited a Roman Catholic from presenting any person to any ecclesiastical benefice. The sixteenth shut them out from all offices in the Universities, and from all posts in Eton, Winchester, or Westminster, "or any college or school within this realm"—a comprehensive exclusion. Nearly all these "safeguards" have disappeared, excepting that relating to the Viceroyalty of Ireland. One clause, the twenty-ninth, has an odd interest at the present day; for it declares that any Jesuit who comes into England after the Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life. Several have since entered; but not one has been banished. Will the new decrees of the French Government be equally imperative? Yet though there will be no difficulty in repealing the clause which would preclude Lord Ripon from entering Dublin Castle as Viceroy, we are not sure that such an appointment is the best that could be made. We understand the generous sentiment that suggests the nomination. It would be a proclamation to the Catholics of Ireland that the old days of ascendency were for ever gone.

THE PERILS OF AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

MR. F. FALKNER CARTER, in charge of the elephants attached to the Royal Belgian Expedition into Africa, gives the following exciting account of a sudden encounter which he had with lions at Kerima, Central Africa, at which place he and his caravan of 180 men had arrived. In a letter received from him by the last mail, dated from that station, he mentions the difficulties he had experienced in procuring animal food for his men. He says :—"Our only food consists of Indian corn pounded between two stones, with a good share of sand, and only salt with it. It is well to have even this, but, still, men accustomed all their lives to good animal food cannot live on such poor fare, and so I go out every second or third day with my gun and kill a zebra, eland, water buck, &c. One of any of these enables us to live in clover for a single day. A recent expedition of this kind, however, nearly cost me my life. I felt that I must go in search of food, as there was not at the time a morsel in our camp, and so forth I sallied. My first shot was at a giraffe, into which I put two bullets, and then followed him over hill and dale until noon, when heat, thirst, and want of food obliged me to give up the chase. After smoking a pipe and taking some rest, I was off again, got a shot at a zebra, but missed him. The zebra, I should mention, is the best meat in Africa. Rather disheartened, and grieving for the poor, hollow-eyed fellows I should meet on my return, for whom I had nothing in the shape of food, I turned towards camp, and just at 3-30 p.m. a fine boar dashed past me. I sent a bullet through him at once, but on he went. I knew, however, we should find him dead a few hundred yards ahead by the quantity of blood in the long grass, so I followed, but just then sighted three zebras, so dropped piggie's trail and went off to try and stalk the zebras. In about ten minutes after I heard a fearful row, and my two gun-bearers said it was a rhinoceros. I laid hold of my No. 10 bore handing my 'express' to my bearer, telling him and the man carrying the smooth bore to keep close to me. I glided silently through the grass over 6ft. high until close to the spot. Then I knew if it were a rhinoceros that he was lying down, as I could not see a sign of him, so decided it must be two wild boars fighting. Something told me they could not make such a horrible noise, which actually seemed to shake the ground and rend the very air around me. Strange to say, it never struck me that the noise might proceed from lions, although the place is full of them, so I advanced boldly, dividing the grass with my rifle. I then discovered three lions devouring the pig I had shot, and in that short time they had finished half of it. The two nearest were within 2ft. of me, and the farthest 3½ft. off. The brutes' beards, chests, and claws were covered with blood. Though startled at first, I was perfectly cool, and yet felt perfectly certain that I must be killed, as even a tame lion is savage when eating his food. The lion opposite caught sight of me at once, curled his lips, lashed his sides with his tail, but what the others were doing I cannot say, as my friend was in the act of springing, and I dare not take my eye off him for a second. At last he crouched for the spring, and I let drive at his face, retreating a step to give me a chance with the other barrel at one of the remaining two, determined to sell my life dearly; but, to my great delight, these two sprang over the grass in opposite directions. I gave a sort of sigh of relief, looked round for my gunbearers, and there they were 50 yards off, trembling with fear and blue with fright. The rascals had run away, and I had no gun to fall back upon. I returned to pick up my dead lion, but found he had crept away with a bullet through him. I followed his trail until the jungle got too thick, and, it now being nearly dark and I a long way from camp, I gave up the search. The whole affair did not last more than ten seconds, but during the time it came into my mind. Here is the lion Mrs. S. wants, 'with an adventure attached to it.' "—*Times*.

THE MISSING TRAINING SHIP.

THE *Evening Standard* of April 16th has the following:—

The report this morning from the Admiralty as to the fate of this ship is still of the same uncertain and unsatisfactory character, no tidings whatever having been received. With reference to the statement that she had with her only water sufficient for sixty days' consumption, it is stated that this included the regulation quantity for all purposes. To-day is the seventy-sixth which has elapsed since anything was heard of the vessel.

As bearing upon the conjectures that the Atalanta may have been lost in a gale, we give the following statements of the captains of two vessels now in the West India Dock, from which it will be seen that they experienced very heavy weather on the 19th and 20th of last month, while sailing in the course the missing ship would be likely to take:—

Captain Millard, of the Eden, says:—"I left Jamaica on Feb. 26, and arrived here yesterday. We had fine weather up to March 19. At that time we were in lat. 35 and long. 57, which would be about 400 miles north-east of Bermuda. On the morning of the 19th a tremendous gale took place, and it continued through the night until noon the next day. My log says:—'Took in the foretopsail and foretopmast staysail. Heaved h r o. Noon.—No change. Ship making frightful weather and filling her decks.' It is probable that the Atlanta would be outside the limits of this gale, which might, however, have extended 1,000 miles. There had been several gales to the northward, and she might have gone in the direction of the Newfoundland bank as the winds were easterly. If dismasted, they would rig a jury mast, unless everything had been swept off the deck, and in that case she must tumble about until picked up. She would be in the track of the Liverpool and American steamers, and must, if she is afloat, have met with one of them. The Atalanta left Bermuda several weeks before we left Jamaica. After passing Bermuda, I took a southern track in order to get in with good winds, but I saw nothing of a wreck. Probably, I would be 400 miles to the south of my usual track. At the Azores I got into my own track. If the Atalanta has been disabled near the Azores, she would be blown back into mid-Atlantic by the easterly winds, and may be knocking about still, but I do not think so. She may have struck an iceberg if she went northward. Certainly, I do not think she has capsized."

Mr. Bebrouth, of the Balcombe, states:—"We left Jamaica on February 6, and arrived in the Thames on Tuesday. We had strong south-west winds about March 16, just off Bermuda. On the 19th there was a strong south-east gale. We then were in lat. 34·33 deg. N., and long. 62·30 deg. At that time we were over 200 miles farther to the west than the Eden. The log says, under the date of the 19th: 'Strong gale and heavy sea. Put the ship under close reef topsails and foretopmast and mizen staysails. Two hours after this we had to furl foretopsail.' On the following day, according to the entry, there was 'a fierce gale and heavy sea. Ship pitched and rolled violently, shipping heavy seas fore and a't. Foretopmast staysail carried away. Furled mizen staysail.' The weather moderated about noon on the 20th. If a vessel like the Atalanta were taken with a press of canvas she would go over. A frigate of that description is easily knocked over. I do not suppose, as in the case of the Eurydice, they would have the lower ports open. They would not be so foolish at sea. My experience of the Atlantic is that you are often taken unawares by squalls, unless the weather is watched closely. If dismasted, the Atalanta would go with the Gulf Stream, which might take her towards Greenland if she were tacking to the northward, or to the Equator if she were south of the Azores, even to England if she had passed the Azores. She is not likely to be in any calm. A vessel like that, if she turned bottom up, ought to be afloat for a long time. From Bermuda we were, I should say, nearly in the track—slightly to the northward—which the Atalanta would, in the ordinary course of things, have taken, but we saw nothing of her, nor of any wreck."

The ship's complement of the Atalanta was rather more than 300 all told, drafted from the different ports, principally from Portsmouth and Devonport. The following men joined the Atalanta from the Duke of Wellington :—

A.B.'s—David Henderson, Hugh McCleur, John Gosling, Thomas Page, Joshua Webster, Henry Mitcher, John Vowles, Allen Read, James Bracon, James Emmett, James Buss. Ordinary Seamen: John Smith, Charles Hinds, Charles Hare, David Brown, William McCormack, James Allen, John Casey, Benjamin Solomon, Robert Patten, John Easton, James County, Thomas Hall, Samuel Fever, Miller Herley, Samuel Stockly, William Cripps, Alfred Stanwell, Charles Hicks, Thomas Gibson, James Adcock, George Lewes, Benjamin Wallace, William Owens. Matthew Britton, James Seawant, Walter Bridge, James Wren, Daniel Walker, Thomas Steel, William Dogman, Francis Fitzpatrick, William Bunting, George Williams, Ives Neaves, Anthony Hamar, Thomas Buckland, James Woodford, George Yeaman, Charles Palmer, James Bonus, Alfred Hardy, Alfred Richards, Mark Dyer, Joseph Pearcey, Harry White, Vernon Daniels, George Aitken, Daniel Willard, William Thompson, Edward Horn, Thomas Joseph, James Cole, William Hunter, Frank Gatterfield, William Standwich, Thomas Biggs, William Mills, Alfred Wise, Francis Davis, James Wheeler, James Lewcock, Elmer Ellis. The following men were received from Sheerness:—Ordinary Seamen: Henry S. Cunningham, Edward M'Guire, William Loppin, William Willis, Samuel Neate, Henry James, Thomas W. Hands, Andrew White, Daniel Fulton, William Cole, William Chatling, Henry Mole, Arthur J. Pooley, Edward Matthews. From Plymouth: Frank Crib, John Verting, John Warren Joseph C. Steed, John Lake, George Lacey, Thomas Chapman, Roderick Griffiths, Francis Drake, William H M'Turk, Richard D. Owens. Richard Worth, John F. Thomas, Albert Spacey, William Collins, Gilbert Robson, John Connolly, Charles Johnson, John Kelley, Francis Quin, Matthew Lock, Richard Duffey, Philip Smither, William W. Towel, William Nale, William Robinson, Charles Celeal, John J. Barry, Richard Jenkins, George Smith, Frank Ryan, Michael Leahy, Joseph H. Nagle, George H Moulton, David McMillin, John M'Cormack, William T. Hill, Robert Brighton, John Grierson, Wm. Heatly, Joseph H. Griffin, David Jones, Wm. Powell, Wm. Masnor, Robert Allen, John Mitchell, Patrick Green, Lemuel M'Carthy, Wm. Ainsworth, Thomas Jenner, Wm. T. Barnes JohnLee, John Duncan, William Polkinghorn, George F. Bilham, John H. Cross, William Flux, Robert A. Jameson, Christopher G. Clements, John Allen, Richard A. Moor, Arthur B. Casson, Joseph Winter, James F. Crabb, William Kennington, Fredk. Bond, William H. Morse, William Joyce. Boy Writer: Richard Smith. Ship's Corporal: Henry Merrefield and William Morford. Lamp Trimmers: William Johnson. Ordinary Seamen: John Hutchinson, William Smith, Robert Greenaway, Joseph Gage, Thomas Moy, John Coghan, Henry Cloak, Henry Pawsey, John Hutchinson, James Snowell, Charles Kemp, and William Neale, A. B.'s: William Pratt and Sidney Staughton.

Before leaving Portsmouth the following men were sent to Haslar Hospital: A. Cotton, quarter master; P. Burk, ship's corporal; Sidney Burroco, tailor; William Edwards, A. B.; William Monk, ordinary seaman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 3rd May 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·784
Temperature of the Air	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	188

* From midnight to midnight.